IMT Nuremberg Archives

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International Court of Justice

H1110-0002

INDEX OF DOCUMENTS--TRIAL BRIEF ON
SUPPRESSION OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN GERMANY

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1855-PS	Organisationsbuch der NSDAP (Organization Book of the NSDAP), edition 1937, p. 418.	2
2349-PS	Der Mythus des 20 Jahrhundert. (The Myth of the 20th Century), edition of 1941, pp. 215, 514, 608, 616. Published by Hoheneichen Publishing Co., Munich	4
2351-PS	Das Archiv, Vol. 34-36, page 1716, published Berlin, March 1937.	20
2352-PS	Das Archiv, Vol. 43-45, page 1029, published Berlin, November 1937.	20

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D-75
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1110-0005

Translation of letter signed BIERKAMP on
Subject of Recent Decree of BORMANN regarding
Relationship of National Socialism to Christianity

Inspector of the Security Police
and Security Service

Dusseldorf. 12 December 1941

IV 3. 2 - Eichholz 2 -

SECRET

To the Supreme Reich Security Dept.
- Dept IV -
To hand of SS Gruppenführer Müller.
" " " SS Sturmbannführer Hartl.

Berlin

Reference: Secret decree of the Reichsleiter Bormann regarding the relationship of National Socialism to Christendom.

HERE: Protestant Priest Wilhelm Eichholz, Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sub-Reference: Report from the Leading State Police Department, Aix-la-Chapelle dated 3.12.41 II B 2 No. 7472/41 -.

Enclosures: 1 copy
1 photostat copy

A copy of a letter on the subject of "Relationship of National Socialsim to Christendom" is amongst the written material found with the Protestant Priest Eichholz at Aix-la Chapelle. This is supposed to originate from Reichsleiter Bormann, (Paragraph (12) of the report of the leading State Police Department Aix-la-Chappelle.)

As far as this document is concerned it does, in fact, as I have ascertained, represent a secret decree of the Party Chancellery signed by Reichsleiter Bormann, in which Reichsleiter Bormann clearly points out that National Socialism and Christendom are incompatible and that the influence of the Churches in Germany, including the Protestant Church, must be eliminated. The decree was addressed to Gauleiter Dr. Meyer at Münster on 6.6.41 under the file reference III D - Es.3320/2/F - 5050 g. in which connection a letter from Gauleiter Dr. Meyer dated 7.4.41 - Dr. M./Bo/I was referred to. I have ascertained that on the 7.6.41 the decree was also sent to the remaining Gauleiters, in this case without reference to the correspondence with Gauleiter Dr. Meyer. (Circular letter 8/41 - Secret). The circular letter, however, in its first paragraph, the text of which is not yet available, contains a brief pointer to the events which have led to the basic decision of Reichsleiter Bormann. As far as is known to me this concerns a proposal on the part of the German Christians regarding the setting-up of a Protestant Reichs Church. To this, Gauleiter Dr. Meyer has stated his attitude in a letter dated 7.4.41. Since this first paragraph of the circular decree addressed to all Gauleiters is missing from the document in possession of Priest Eichholz, it appears not unlikely that the original secret decree, addressed solely to Gauleiter Dr. Meyer, was already known to the Church departments.

A copy of the decree addressed to Gauleiter Dr. Meyer is attached herewith. Further, attached herewith is a photostat copy of the document found with the Priest Eichholz. It can be gathered from this that the text of both letters tallies exactly; the document found with Priest Eichholz is devoid of its letterhead and has no address. It is, of course, furthermore, not marked "Secret". A copy of the secret decree was obviously made by a source not yet known and, by means of this, multiplication was carried out by Protestant Church sources in the same form as that found in possession of Priest Eichholz. On the

H1110 - 0006

On the strength of experiences in this district, the possibility must be taken into consideration that the representations of Reichsleiter Bormann, now that they are in the hands of confessional church circles, may be made known to hostile foreign countries since, through the numerous connections, they may also have reached Catholic sources. In my opinion, the affair confirms clearly the dangerous nature, expressed in the decree, of the Protestant Church and such ties of personalities within the Party.

I have arranged for Priest Eichholz to be arrested for the time being. His present explanation that all documents found on him had been sent to him anonymously is not creditable. It is to be assumed that he is aware of the source of such information or can at least guess, even if they should have been sent anonymously. It will therefore be attempted with all energy to ascertain whence Priest Eichholz has received this document. Further report will take place, for the time being, through State Police Department, Aix-la-Chapelle.

Sgd B i e r k a m p.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D-75
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

RELATIONSHIP OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY

National Socialist and Christian concepts are irreconcilable. Christian churches build on uncertainty of human beings and attempt to preserve the uncertainty of as wide segments of the population as possible, for only in this way can Christian churches keep their power. As opposed to that, National Socialism is based on scientific fundamentals. Christianity has invariable tenets, which were set up almost 2000 years ago and have crystallized in dogmas incompatible with reality. National-Socialism on the other hand must, if it is to fulfill its job in the future, always be organized according to the latest knowledge of scientific research.

Christian churches have always recognized the dangers which threaten their existence on account of exact scientific knowledge and therefore attempt by means of pseudo-science, such as theology is, to suppress or falsify scientific research by means of their dogma. Our National Socialist ideology is far loftier than the concepts of Christianity, which in their essential points have been taken over from Jewry. For this reason also we do not need Christianity.

No human being would know anything of Christianity if it had not been drilled into him in his childhood by pastors. The so-called dear God in no wise gives knowledge of his existence to young people in advance, but in an astonishing manner in spite of his omnipotence leaves this to the efforts of the pastors. If therefore in the future our youth learns nothing more of this Christianity, whose doctrines are far below ours, Christianity will disappear by itself.

It is also strange that before the beginning of today's calculation time (calendar) nothing was known of this Christian God and that also since this moment most inhabitants of the earth never learned anything of this Christianity and therefore according to the standard Christian concept were damned from the beginning.

When we National Socialists speak of a belief in God, we do not understand by God, like naive Christians and their spiritual opportunists, a human-type being, who sits around somewhere in the sphere. We must rather open people's eyes to the fact that beside our small universe, highly important in the great universe there are an inconceivably large number of other bodies in the universe, innumerable additional bodies, which like the sun are surrounded by planets, and these in turn by smaller bodies, the moons. The force of natural law, with which all these innumerable planets move in the universe, we call the Almighty or God. The claim that this world force is concerned about the fate of every single being, of every smallest earth bacillus, can be influenced by so-called prayers or other astonishing things, is based on a proper dose of naivete or (however) on a business shamelessness.

As opposed to that, we National Socialists impose on ourselves the demand to live naturally as much as possible, i.e., biologically. The more accurately we recognize and observe the laws of nature and of life, the more we adhere to them, so much the more do we conform to the will of the Almighty. The more insight we have into the will of the Almighty, the greater will be our successes.

It follows from the irreconcilability of National Socialist and Christian concepts, that a strengthening of existing confessions and every demand of originating Christian confessions is to be rejected by us. A differentiation between the various Christian confessions is not to be made here. For this reason also the thought of an erection of an evangelical National Church by merger of the various evangelical churches has been definitively given up, because the evangelical church is just as inimical to us as the Catholic Church. Any strengthening of the evangelical church would merely react against us.

It was a historical mistake of the German Emperors in the Middle Ages, that they repeatedly created order at the Vatican in Rome. It is always an

error into which we Germans unfortunately fall too often, that we attempt to create order where we would needs have an interest in disunion and separation. The Hohenstaufens would needs have had the greatest interest in the disintegration of circumstances of Ecclesiastical power. From the standpoint of the Reich it would have been most favorable if not one pope but at least two, if possible even more popes had existed and mutually fought. Instead of this the German emperors and especially the Hohenstaufens repeatedly looked after order in the church, helped one pope to power over all other rivals, with the success that the emperors, as soon as the pope was again strong enough for it immediately received the first blows from "their" pope. The church however in strengthening its own position of power repeatedly used the particularism of the princes and later of parties and tied it up with all its strength.

In former generations leadership of the people lay exclusively in the hands of the church. The state limited itself to issuing laws and orders and primarily to administering. The real leadership of the people lay not with the state but with the church. The latter exerted via the priest the strongest influence on the life of the individual human being, of families and on the totality (of things). Everything which did not suit the churches was suppressed with unprecedented ruthlessness. For centuries the state by the most various turns granted to the church the possibility of influence. It depended on the church, whether it would help the state or oppose it. The State was reduced to the aid of the church, it was dependent on it. The struggle of the German Emperors against the pope had to fail in the Middle Ages and repeatedly in modern times, because not the emperor, but the church had the leadership of the people in its hand.

This ideological dependence of the state on the church, the yielding of leadership of the people to the church, had become a matter of course, so that nobody dared to oppose seriously here. To consider this not as an incontrovertible fact from the beginning, passed as absurd stupidity until just before the Machtübernahme (Hitler's rise to power, 1933).

For the first time in German history the Fuehrer consciously and completely has the leadership of the people in his own hand. With the party, its components and attached units the Fuehrer has created for himself and thereby the German Reich leadership an instrument which makes him independent of the church. All influences which might impair or damage the leadership of the people exercised by the Fuehrer with help of the NSDAP, must be eliminated. More and more the people must be separated from the churches and their organs, the pastors. Of course the churches must and will, seen from their viewpoint, defend themselves against this loss of power. But never again must an influence on leadership of the people be yielded to the churches. This (influence) must be broken completely and finally.

Only the Reich government and by its direction the party, its components and attached units have a right to leadership of the people. Just as the deleterious influences of astrologers, seers and other fakers are eliminated and suppressed by the state, so must the possibility of church influence also be totally removed. Not until this has happened, does the state leadership have influence on the individual citizens. Not until then are people and Reich secure in their existence for all the future.

We would repeat the mistakes which in past centuries were fatal to the Reich, if we according to the knowledge of our ideological opponents of the Christian confessions were to contribute in any way to the strengthening of one of the various churches. The interest of the Reich lies not in conquering but in preserving and strengthening ecclesiastical particularism.

(signed) M. BORMANN
Reichsleiter

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. D-75
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1110-0009

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. D-75

31 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. D-75.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-1335567

TRANLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. R-101
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1110 - 0010

Translation

Ko/4/16.1.40

The Chief of the Security Police and of the Security Service SS

Berlin S.W.68, April 5th 1940
102 Wilhelmstreet

II B 3-II 1131-C.42-21 Tr./Is
Please mention the Ref. Nr. and date when replying

To
The Reich Commissioner for the consolidation of German Folkdom
c/o SS-Brig.Ldr.Griefelt

Berlin Halensee
142 Kurfuerstendamm

Subject: Expropriation of property owned by Churches and Monasteries for the purpose of resettling persons of German race.

Ref: Letter of 16 Jan. 40 C II 2-Dr.W/Sa

Encl: 3 files, 1 list, copy of a letter, plans of buildings.

Enclosed I submit for your information, copy of a letter addressed by the Chief of Security Police and Security Service to the Reich Leader SS. and Chief of the German Police on 21 Feb.1940. The Reich Leader SS has agreed to the proposals made in the enclosed letter and has ordered the matter to be dealt with by collaboration between the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service and your office. The measures agreed upon are to be carried out by means of the Law concerning Appropriation of Real Estate for the use of the German Forces ("Wehrleistungsgesetz") under the heading "The Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Folkdom". In regard to Par.4. of the enclosed letter the Reich Leader has made the marginal comment "Very Good". Furthermore I submit 3 files with detailed material on the Church property in question.

Would you please get in touch with my office, after having read the files, so that further measures can be taken in hand.

By Order

(signed) Six
"Standartenfuehrer SS"

DOCUMENT R-101A, (Enclosures)

COPY

The Chief of Security Police and the SD

Berlin SW 11, 21 Feb.1940
Prinz-Albrecht-Street 8

II B 3 II 1131
C,42-21

Personal !

TO: Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police Berlin SW 11, Prinz-Albrecht Street 8.

Subject: Expropriation of Churches and Monastries for the Accommodation of Racial Germans.

H1110-0011

Reference: Letter of the Reich Commissioner for the Consolidation of German Folkdom. C II 2 - Dr W/Su of 16.1.1940

Enclosures: 3 files, 1 list.

Enclosed is a list of church possessions which might be available for the accommodation of Racial Germans. The list, which please return, is supplemented by correspondence and illustrated material pertinent to the subject.

For political reasons, expropriation without indemnity of the entire property of the churches and religious orders will hardly be possible at this time.

Expropriation with indemnity or in return for assignment of other lands and grounds will be even less possible.

It is therefore suggested that the respective authorities of the Orders be instructed that they make available the monasteries concerned for the accommodation of Racial Germans and remove their own members to other less populous monasteries.
(Marginal Note opposite this paragraph: "Very Good" in pencil)

The final expropriation of these properties thus placed at our disposal can then be carried out step by step in course of time.

It is suggested that the help of the Reich Union for Folk Welfare and Resettlement Aid be enlisted for the detailed work; that organization has at its disposal an appropriate number of experts trained in this field.

(Marginal Note opposite this paragraph: Chief is Sturmbannführer Dr. Röhrich! Take care! "in pencil")

(signed) Heydrich
SS-Gruppenführer

Appended are:

List of items submitted to the Reichsführer SS in the original.

Concerning determination of suitable monasteries for the housing of Teachers' colleges.
(follows: list of documents pertaining to monasteries by localities: 1) Frankfurt on Rhein, etc. to 18)

Concerning accommodation for Baltic Germans who cannot be used for work
(follows: list of documents pertaining to monasteries by localities: 19) to 21)

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-101A

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R-101A.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-101D
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

March 30th 1942.

C-8/2/30.12/39 Wir/Wi (in pencil)
"Send at once to" (follows illegible initial)

(rubber stamp)
"Submit again"

Subject: Confiscation of premises, especially monasteries and ecclesiastical institutions for the housing of resettlers.

Ref: My letter of 17 Dec. 1940
Your letter of 7 Jan. 1941, Ref. No. AH/1240/289

To
Reich Leader SS

Berlin S.W.11.
8 Prince-Albrecht Street.

H1110-0012

Reich Leader!

Immediately upon receipt of your letter of 7 January 1941, this office stopped all payments of rent to those monasteries and ecclesiastical institutions, whose premises had been put to use as camps for resettlers, and this even in cases where the Repatriation Department ("Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle") had in the meantime concluded leases with the owners in question.

By agreement with the Main Security Office SS. ("Reichssicherheitshauptamt") I simultaneously entered into discussions with the Reich Minister for the Interior in order to induce him to supplement the Law concerning Appropriation of Real Estate for the Use of the Forces (Reichsleistungsgesetz") by issuing executive instructions on the compensation question, which would make it possible to seize ecclesiastical premises without compensation.

After further preparations in which the Party Chancellery participated prominently, the Reich Minister of the Interior found a way which makes it possible to seize ecclesiastical premises practically without compensation and yet avoids the impression of being a measure directed against the Church. In fact, the Reich Minister of the Interior intended to apply to these ecclesiastical objects a decree issued by him on 26 April 1940 with regard to public buildings owned by communes or other public corporations. This decree merely provided that the public corporations concerned should be compensated for current expenses (light and water charges etc.) and certain losses of revenue, while it would be up to the public corporations themselves to bear the remaining charges on the estate, such as interest on mortgages, taxes, etc. It was to be stated, for the sake of external appearance, that this decree had been intended to apply to all premises "which were not used for the purpose of making profits."

This way of dealing with the matter, which would have been acceptable from the view-point of church policy, was however, violently opposed by the Hight Command of the Forces. As a matter of principle, executive instructions to the "Wehrleistungsgesetz" may be issued only with the approval of the High Command.

As far as is known, the High Command based its opposition primarily on the contention that if the Decree of 26 April 1940, which was originally intended to apply only to communes, were applied to church property without restriction, this would inevitably bring about the financial collapse of the ecclesiastical institutions concerned. This conclusion was indeed correct; if the ecclesiastical institutions are paid no real rent or other

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compensation for the use of their premises, while at the same time they are not relieved of their obligation to pay interest on mortgages, rates, repairs, etc., these institutions must collapse financially. Moreover the High Command is said to have stated that it was most undesirable at the moment to discontinue suddenly the hitherto magnanimous practice of the Forces in regard to compensation. The Forces - in contrast to this office - had hitherto paid rent to church institutions just as to other owners of private premises which they had taken over. The rent was computed on the basis of the floor space of the premises concerned.

The latest development in these discussions between the High Command on the one side, and the Party Chancellery and the Reich Minister of the Interior on the other, is said to be this: The respective officials in charge of the matter have reported on the differences of opinion to General Reinecke on the one side, and Party Director Bormann on the other. Allegedly the intention is that Gen. Reinecke and Party Director Bormann ask the Fuehrer for his decision in this matter.

This office considers it pertinent to inform the Reich Leader SS of these developments and to request him to use his influence, if possible, in order to bring about as quickly as possible a ruling conforming with the wishes of the Party Chancellery.

Since the decision on this problem has been delayed already for more than a year, this office has encountered certain difficulties in dealing with the numerous pending cases of confiscation. The ecclesiastical institutions rightly point out, that the Forces make no objection to paying rent, whereas the "Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle" as well as this office refuse the payment of rent in every instance. Above all, owing to the fact that this office has until now strictly refused any payment, there has been in recent months an increasing number of instances, where communes and District Presidents have applied to us direct for their tax claims, while tradesmen have submitted to us their bills and mortgage creditors their interest claims; all these persons as well as the evacuated inmates of Church Asylums etc. complain that the stoppage of all rent payments by this office has deprived them of their rightful claims.

In some cases church institutions have already started lawsuits against the Reich (as represented by this office) in the Berlin District Court and in other courts in the Reich. In one of these cases judgment was passed in favor of the Reich. In other cases the outcome is doubtful. One of the plaintiffs is Cardinal-Archbishop Bertram of Breslau who puts forward a claim for rent ceded to him for this purpose by the Annaheim Convent of St. Annaberg, since dissolved by the State Police. In this case prompt action by the State Police, which unfortunately is not possible everywhere, will probably have the effect of the Archbishop's case being dismissed.

Assuming that it may be a long time before a final settlement is reached, the officials charged with this matter in the respective offices, including the representative of the Party Chancellery, have made a proposal, which may be acceptable as an interim solution; according to this proposal, the ecclesiastical institutions would, for the time being, be paid amounts corresponding to the current charges on the premises (mortgage interests, taxes etc.) By receiving these moneys the churches would make no profit. It might be laid down, moreover, that these payments must never be made to the ecclesiastical institutions themselves, but direct from here to the creditors, and it might be made a condition of payment, that mortgage creditors cede to this office their claims for interest against the churches concerned. Indirectly it would still be some relief for the churches if their obligations were taken over.

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Although such a solution may not be altogether satisfactory from the point of view of church policy, it may yet help to calm down for the moment the anxiety among the non-clerical circles which are indirectly involved. It is through these repercussions that the greatest amount of annoyance is caused to those who have to deal with these matters. Furthermore it might be worth considering whether the special treatment ordered by the Reich Leader SS should not be confined to those church institutions proper which never have served profitable purposes and which therefore have no right whatsoever to derive any gains from measures dictated by military necessity. Such an arrangement would be in line with the basic idea of the settlement originally worked out by the Party Chancellery and by the Reich Minister of the Interior. The result of this limitation would be that rent could be paid, in accordance with the general rules of the "Reichsleistungsgesetz", to numerous institutions of the Evangelical Inner Mission which have always been used for the purpose of earning a profit (hostels, hotels, sanatoria, etc.) It is precisely for these commercial institutions with an ecclesiastical background that the dependence on former sources of revenue is greatest; being purely commercial enterprises they usually had an appropriate amount of debts; therefore the adverse effect on the creditors is greatest in the case of these semi-ecclesiastical enterprises. The strict refusal of any rent payment would then apply only to monasteries proper, retreats, etc.

I have the honour to request a decision as to whether pending a final settlement of the compensation question, compensation may be granted at least for current real estate charges, as proposed above.

The Chief of the Staff Main Office

(signed) C.W.

SS-"Gruppenfuehrer"

(initial)

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-101D

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R-101D.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT R-145
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1110-0015

COPY

The President of the Government,
State Police Office for the District
of Duesseldorf,
Branch II/67

State Police Order

concerning the sanction of denominational youth and professional associations and the distribution of publications in churches and through church publishing houses.

On the basis of paragraph 1 of the Law of the Reich President for the Protection of People and State of 28 February 1933 (Reichs gesetzblatt I, p. 83) as well as on the basis of the Law for Police Administration of 1 June 1931 (G.S. p. 77) the following State Police regulation will take effect within the Duesseldorf district.

I.

1. Denominational youth and professional organizations as well as those created for special occasions only are prohibited from every public activity outside the church and religious sphere.

Especially forbidden is:
Any public appearance in groups, all sorts of political activity.
Any public sport function including public hikes and establishment of holiday or outdoor camps.
The public display or showing of flags, banners, pennants or the open wearing of uniforms or insignia.
Still permissible is the holding of closed denominational youth and professional associations in church buildings without uniform or insignia; particularly at traditional processions, pilgrimages and church burials. On these occasions the public display of banners and flags blessed by the church is permitted.

2. The distribution and sale of published items of any sort in connection with worship or religious instructions in public streets or squares near churches is forbidden. In the same sense the distribution and sale of published items on the occasion of processions, pilgrimages and similar church institutions in the streets or squares they pass through or in their vicinity is prohibited.

II.

For every incident of non-compliance with this law there will be a fine imposed up to 150 Reichsmarks, in the event that this impossition cannot be met imprisonment up to 3 months will be threatened. This does not exclude punishment according to other penal provisions on such subjects.

III.

This ordinance comes into effect on the day of publication. On the same day my police regulations of 1 and 20 February 1934 - Governmental Journal, Executive Part 67, p. 169, no. 332, as well as for 27 April 1934 - Part II/67 Governmental Journal, p. 169, no. 333 - are rescinded.

Duesseldorf,
28 May 1934

H1110-0016

The President of the Government
State Police Office for the Duesseldorf district,

signed: Schmid.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. R-145

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. R-145.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

H1110 - 0017

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 064-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Letterhead - NSDAP

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

at present in Berlin, 27 Sept 40
Bo-An
Rubber stamp:
Chancellery Rosenberg
Received No.2565. 1 Oct 1940

To
Reichsleiter A. ROSENBERG
Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr. 17

Dear party member Rosenberg:

I am sending you a photostatic copy of a letter from Gauleiter FLORIAN dated 23 Sept 1940 and I request you to take action on it.

Heil Hitler !

Yours very respectfully

signed: M. BORMANN

Enclosure

H1110 - 0018

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 064-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL
continued

Letterhead of the NSDAP

Gauleitung Duesseldorf

Duesseldorf 23 Sept 1940

Subject: Lecture of Major General von RABENAU
Our file: Fl./V.
Department: The Gauleiter

Personal

Receipt stamp
Deputy of the Fuehrer
27 Sept 1940

To the Deputy of the Fuehrer
Party member
Rudolf HESS
Munich

Photocopy
(penciled)

Dear Party Member Hess:

A pamphlet entitled "The Spirit and Soul of the Soldiers" written by Major General Dr. h.c. (doctor, honorus causa) von RABENAU has appeared in the publications section of the NSDAP. Group I: German Military Might, published by the Central Publishing Co. of the NSDAP, Successors to Franz Eher Inc. Ltd. (G.m.b.H.) Berlin.

I cannot but point out this spiritual outpouring as a digression, at least as inadequate. It is on the same order as the many lectures which General von RABENAU gave to officers before the present war and its tendencies are directed against the concept of the German soldier which was born with the national-socialistic revolution, even if this tendency is cleverly kept to a minimum in this case. Just as in his lectures, RABENAU uses the method of arbitrary juggling with philosophic learning, which on one hand displays a widespread knowledge, and on the other consciously holds back from the clarity for which we strive with the national-socialistic world philosophy. (Weltanschauung).

As I have reported before in conversation with you, General von RABENAU gave a lecture in Aachen some time before this war to a group of some 60 to 70 younger officers and about 15 leaders of the party who were invited, and among whom I chanced to be, about the development of the people's army. According to RABENAU, the present people's army began about 1813 during the wars of Liberation (Napoleonic) and developed in the decades which followed to its present size, thanks to the great German qualities of soldiery which reached their zenith in the army of one hundred thousand men. The national-socialistic revolution which created the popular will for soldiery, and with it the developments for the establishment of the first German people's army is not mentioned in any way, much less, in the role of being the dynamic creative force. RABENAU contented himself with presenting only a few quotations from the Fuehrer's "Mein Kampf". The politically ignorant officers got the impression, as RABENAU knew how to talk vividly and convincingly, that the size of the present day people's army was an accomplishment of the old military forces, and in their later thinking they will ask themselves: "Why is there so much emphasis on the Party? Why invite the Party fuehrers ? This is an affair for soldiers."

H1110-0019

When I asked a question after the lecture, which unfortunately did not offer a discussion period, and explained to him that he was in no wise justified by history, that he had denied the mother of the people's army, the Revolution, the Party, he overbore me in the arrogant manner which is peculiar to him with references to Indian, Chinese, French, English and German philosophies in order to prove to me in front of several listeners that his lecture presentation was correct. I replied with the philosophic ideas which I have won in the practical struggle of life, and insisted on the correctness of my concept. He professes not to be able to allow my contentions because they were not scientifically based. According to all appearances only those philosophic ideas are scientifically based, for him, which were developed before the national-socialistic revolution.

The inadequacy of RABENAU made itself clear at the close of this conversation, when the church came into the debate as the educational factor (Erziehungsfaktor). After he had affirmed the necessity of the churches, RABENAU said with emphasized self assurance something like the following, "Dear Gauleiter, the Party is making mistake after mistake in the business with the churches. Obtain for me the necessary powers from the Fuehrer, and I guarantee that I shall succeed in a few months in establishing peace with the churches for all times". After this catastrophic ignorance I gave up the conversation about the importance of philosophic ideas for our ordinary life (Volksleben).

Dear Party Member HESS: The reading of General von RABENAU's pamphlet "Spirit and Soul of the Soldier" has reminded me again of this. In this brochure, just as at that time, RABENAU affirms the necessity of the church, streightforward and clearly, even if it is prudently careful. He writes on page 28:

> "There could be more examples, they would suffice to show that soldier in this world can scarcely get along without thoughts about the next one."

Because General von RABENAU is falsely based spiritually, I consider his activities as an educator in spiritual affairs as dangerous, and I am of the opinion that his educational writings are to be dispensed with absolutely, and that the publications section of the NSDAP can and must renounce these writings.

If such spiritual educational work should be done, in the interests of the German armed forces, then the Publications Section of the NSDAP can be permitted to accept for publication only brochures about "Spirit and Soul of the Soldier" which point out most strongly the permanent danger for "Spirit and Soul of the Soldier". The churches with their Christianity are this danger against which the struggle must always be carried on.

H1110 - 0020

I considered it my duty to tell you again of my concept of General von RABENAU, as well as to convey my criticism of the Publications Section of the NSDAP.

Heil Hitler

signed: FLORIAN
Gauleiter

official seal of
Gauleiter
Gau Duesseldorf

enclosure.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 064-PS

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt.Inf. O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document Nr. 064-PS

Fred Niebergall,
2nd Lt.Inf.
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 068-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1110 - 0021

NATIONAL SOZIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

Berlin - Wilhelmstrasse 64 — Munich - Brown House

The Deputy of the Fuehrer — 5 April 1940
III/Dr Kl.-Pu

stamped: Office Rosenberg
Rec'd Nr 1028 M April 9. 1940
Submitted to R April 9
Copy AR and Urban H

Personal !

To
Reichsleiter
Alfred Rosenberg
Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr.17

Subject: "Church Services"

Enclosed please find a copy of the letter of the High Command of the Navy as well as a copy of my reply of this date, for your personal information.

Heil Hitler !
by

signed: M BORMANN

2 enclosures

NATIONAL SOZIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

Berlin - Wilhelmstrasse 64 — Munich - Brown House

The Deputy of the Fuehrer — April 5, 1940
III/Dr.Kl-Pu

To the
High Command of the Navy
Berlin W 35
Tirpitzufer 72/76

Subject: "Church Services"
Your letter of 9 Feb 1940 - AMA/M Wehr IIb
B.Nr 896

In the opinion of the party the term "Church Service" cannot be objected to. I consider it fitting since it properly implies meetings arranged and organized by the churches.

Those Germans who are not members of a Christian Church may be offended by an announcement in a daily newspaper that only the members of the Christian confession are holding a "divine service".

in the National Sozialist dailies.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT o68-PS
Cont'd

After the National Socialist State has created the conception "God-believing (Gottglaubig)"especially for those Germans who confess the belief in God and who have placed their lives in the "Service of God"-without being members of a Christian confession- it can no longer be justified to refer exclusively to the Services arranged by the Christian confessions as "Divine Services", even in the National Socialist dailies.

Heil Hitler !

signed: M BORMANN (acting)

C O P Y

Berlin W 35, Feb 9, 194o
Tirpitzufer 72/76

The High Command
of the Navy
AMA/M Wehr IIb B Nr 896

To the office of the Deputy of the Fuehrer.

With reference to the letter of the Supreme Commander of the Navy dated Oct 24, 1939 and the reply of the Deputy of the Fuehrer dated Nov 3, 1939 I inform you that in the Wilhelmshaven newspapers the expression "Church Services" is still being changed to "Divine Services".

The High Command requests that this regulation, apparently issued erroneously to all principal newspapers by the Chief Press Agency in Bremen,be revoked.

Heil Hitler !

by

signed: Signature

Rear Admiral and Headquaters
Commandant in the Supreme Headquarters of the Navy

certified a true copy:

signed: PAFF

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT o68 - PS

16 August 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf,O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. o68-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 070-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff

Munich 33, April 25, 1941
The Brown House
III D - Schw
1180/0

Chancellory Rosenberg
Receipt No 4746 Urg 5 May 41
Submitted to the RL on
May 6

H

To the
Fuehrer's Commissioner for the
Supervision of the entire mental
and world-philosophical training
and education of the NSDAP

Berling W 35
Margaretenstrasse 17

Subject: Nationsl Socialist School Services

Copy to
Party member
Scheller
5 April 41
complied

Dr. Stell-
brecht
stang
complied
6 April

We are inducing schools more and more to reduce and abolish religious morning services. Similarly, the confessional and general prayers in several parts of the Reich have already been replaced by national socialist mottos. I would be grateful to know your opinion on a future national socialist morning service instead of the present confessional morning services which are usually conducted once per week.
Should those services be held at designated times, that is once per week or once every other week, or should they only be held at special occasions? I would further appreciate your advice on whether you have prepared concrete suggestions for the arrangement of such national socialist school services. If so I would be grateful to receive them.

Heil Hitler!

signed: KRUEGER (?)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 070 PS

12 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 070 PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 072-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Führer
Staff Commander

Führer Headquarters 19 April 1941
Führer Bureau (Bo/Fu)

Chancellory Rosenberg
No 4609 H, 21 April 41
Shown to the Reichsleiter
on the 22. 4
(rubber stamp)

To Mr.
Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg

Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr.17

Copy to
Utikal

Dear party member Rosenberg!

In connection with the received draft of the decree I attended, as ordered, a speech made by SS Brig Gen HEYDRICH. The latter called attention to the fact that the sentence. "In the confiscations undertaken, or to be undertaken in the Reich area, of the property of edeological opponents, the same rules apply", anticipates a regulation which has so far not been introduced and would for the first time set a precedent through this decree-draft. Moreover, the regional governments (Gauleitungen) are never allowed to carry out confiscations.

Gruppenführer HEYDRICH further pointed out that he could under no circumstances recognize the attempted regulation in the final sentence of your decree-draft, since there existed some objections to it. The scientific treatment of the ideological opposition could only be done in conjunction with the political police work. Only the material should be handed over to you, and the seminar respectively. If a speedier treatment through your office is necessary, duplicates and photocopies should be put at your disposal.

The Führer emphasized that in the Balkans the use of your experts would not be necessary, since there were no art-objects to be confiscated. In Belgrade only the collection of Prince Paul existed, which would be returned to him completely. The remaining material of the lodges, etc. would be seized by the organs of Gruppenführer HEYDRICH.

The libraries and art objects of the monasteries, confiscated in the Reich, were to remain for the time being in these monasteries, insofar as the Gauleiters had not determined otherwise. After the war, a careful examination of the stock could be undertaken. Under no circumstances, however, should a centralization of all the libraries be undertaken; the Führer has repeatedly rejected this suggestion.

signed: M.BORMANN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 072-PS

12 November 1945

I FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt.Inf., 01335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 072-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt.Inf.
01335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 089-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

Munich 33
Brown House
at present Berlin w8
March 8, 1940
Wilhelmstr. 64
III-Dr Kl/Gf

Chancellory Rosenberg
Receipt Nr 765. 14 Mar 40

Personal

To Mr.
Reichsleiter Rosenberg
Berlin w 35
Margaretenstr. 17

Concerns: Confessional writing

In the enclosure I am sending you a carbon copy of my letter of today to Reichsleiter AMANN for recognition,

signed: M BORMANN

Enclosure

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

the Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

Munich 33
Brown House
at present Berlinw8
March 8,1940
Wilhelmstr. 64
III-Dr Kl/Gf

to Mr.
Reichsleiter Amann
Munich
Thierschstr. 11

Personal

Concerns: Confessional writing.

I am referring to the discussion of my expert, party member Dr. KLOPFER, with party member Dr. RIENHARDT, and inform you once more of the fact that according to a report I have received, only 10% of the over 3000 protestant periodicals in Germany, such as Sunday papers etc. have ceased publication for reason of paper saving. Party member Dr. RIENHARDT has already informed my expert that at present the distribution of any paper whatsoever for such periodicals was barred.

I urge you to see to it in any redistribution of paper to be considered later that the confessional writing, which according to experiences so far gathered possesses very doubtful value for strengthening the power of resistance of the people toward the external foe, receives still sharper restrictions in favor of literature, politically and ideologically more valuable.

Without doubt the draft of an order "for fulfillment of the organizational duty by the production of writings", presented upon your request, will be a suitable means for this purpose.

signed: M BORMANN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXCERPT FROM 089-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 089-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL 2nd Lt Inf 0-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT -098-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY

Munich, 33,
Brown house
at present Berlin, 22 Feb 40

Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Leader

Mr. Reich leader Alfred Rosenberg
Berlin W 35
Margareten Str. 17

Chancellory Rosenberg
rec.No. 555 24 Feb 40
copy AR
and Urban St.

H1110-0026

Subject: Directions for the administration of classes in religion

Dear party member Rosenberg:

The deputy of the Fuehrer has heard from different sources, that Reich Bishop Mueller tells everywhere, that he received a commission from you to work out directions for formulating the teaching of religion for the schools.

I have not been able to examine the statements of Reich Bishop Mueller as to their correctness. The question, having come up for discussion again by the statements of Reich Bishop Mueller, is however in my mind of such fundamental importance for the future ideological position of the party, that I find it necessary, already now to point out to you the serious objections I have in regard to such a commission.

The ministry for education of the Reich has repeatedly indicated its desire in the course of the past few years for new directions for formulating the teaching of religion , which would also be acceptable to the NSDAP.

With your agreement, this request has repeatedly been refused by the Fuehrer's deputy. Just as your ministry did, so the deputy of the Fuehrer took the position based on the assumption, that it could not be the task of the party to give directions for the instruction of the teachings of Christian religions.

Christianity and National Socialism are phenomena which originated from entirely different basic causes. Both differ fundamentally so strongly, that it will not be possible to construct a Christian teaching which would be completely compatible with the point of view of the national socialist ideology; just as the communities of Christian faith would never be able to stand by the ideology of national socialism in its entirety. The issuing of national socialist directions for the teaching of religious classes would however be based on a synthesis of national socialism and Christianity which I find impossible.

If the directions should really be permeated by the spirit of national socialism, some very fundamental articles of faith of the Christian teachings could not be recognized. I am referring here only to the position of the Christian churches to the race question, to the question of hindrance or destruction of life not valuable, its position to marriage, which speaks for the celibacy of priests and the toleration and furtherance of orders for monks and nuns, the teaching, contradictory to German feeling, of the immaculate conception of mary, etc.

H1110 - 0027

No matter how these direction may be formulated, in no case will they ever simultaneously find the approval of the church and the party.

In addition to this, the religions themselves cannot agree on the contents of the christian teachings; as far as the Protestantsthemselves are concerned, there are not only the followers of the confessional church in the Reich and the German Christians, but also the adherents of a teaching, which is endeavoring to create a new Lutheran Christendom of a particular kind approximately in the shape which seems desirable to the Reich Minister of churches, party member Kerrl. The party thus would have to decide first which of these directions of faith it would give preference, or if it should even decide for a fourth. I do not think it entirely impossible that the Reich Bishop may take this latter road, since according to his last publication he himself has already turned sharply away from conceptions which up to now have been part of the faith of the German Christians.

But if directions for the instruction of religion should ever be worked out, it will not be enough, to my mind, to make them for Protestants only; respective directions should also be worked out for Catholics. To work out directions for instructions of Catholic faith, the Reich Bishop is hardly the suitable person, and one would probably have to choose a Catholic. Of course the directions for both faiths would differ in fundamental questions, each, however would lay claim to the fact that it really contained the truly authentic interpretation of article 24 of the party program.

By issuing directions nothing would therefore be improved in the present situation in the field of the churches. The fight between the faiths would be carried on in the old form and spread into the lines of the party. Yes, all faiths and Christian groups would attack state and party, because they had assumed to encroach up on their own territory, that of teaching the Christian faith and to try to reform it.

The churches cannot be conquered by a compromise between national socialism and Christian teachings, but only through a new ideology, whose coming you yourself have announced in your writings. Because of this conviction we have always been careful, not to exert a reforming influence on the Christian dogma in any shape nor to exert anyinfluence on the church directives for religion teachings. In complete mutual agreement we have rejected the intention of the Reich Minister for churches who, against the objection of the party, always tried anew to renew the church life in the frame of national socialist spirit, in searching for a compromise between Christian teachings and the ideology of national socialism.

Should, however, anyone personality emanating from the life of the church, be charged now to work out directions for the teaching of the Christian religion, the party would thereby basically approve and accept for itself the position of the Reich Minister for the churches previously opposed by itas there is no basic difference between a position which wants to reform and reorganize the church life in its entirety, and one which aims at this goal solely in the realm of the education of youth.

H1110 - 0028

So far we have always been in accord, that by taking such a step the party would leave the soil on which it is firmly planted and would step on the swaying ground of the controversial Christian doctrines. It would enter into the domain of the interpretation of the teachings of Jesus, and there would doubtless be subordinate to those who for centuries have done nothing but interpret and rewrite the words and deeds of Jesus of Nazareth as written in the old books about the actual wording of which the scientists fight even today. When in later decades and centuries the German people's soul liberated by national socialism should once again be choked and crippled by Christian doctrines, it could be possible that it may have been caused by today's attempt to effect a synthesis between national socialism and Christianity.

On the other hand, of course I am also of the opinion that it is not possible to eliminate the religious instruction in schools without replacing it with something better for the moral education of youth.

Religious instruction as given in schools today does not only comprise the instruction in the Christian doctrines of faith, the teachings of the creation of the world and of the life thereafter; besides, the children receive also instructions in the ten commandments, which for most comrades of the people to this day still are the only directives for their moral behavior and for an orderly collective life in the people's community. If this instruction is taken from the children without replacing it with something better, the objection can be made - in my estimation not without reason , that, as many contend, the present degradation of youth is in part caused by the lack of religious instruction in schools.

What, in my opinion, is therefore necessary is the preparation of a short directive about a national socialist life formulation. We need for the work of education in the party, especially also in the Hitler Youth a short resume in which the ethical principles are documented, to respect which each German boy and girl, who at one time will be representatives of the national socialistic Germany, must be educated. In such a directive for instance belongs the law of bravery, the law against cowardess, the commandment of love for the soulfull nature in which God makes himself apparent also in the animal and the plant, a commandment to keep the blood pure; many principles also belong here which are for instance also contained in the decalogue of the Old Testament, as far as they can be regarded as moral principles of all people's life.

The publication of such a directive can and must only come out of our national socialist conduct of life. Its commandments of customs need to be explained by reference to any doctrines of faith about the creation of life and about life of the soul after death.

They can and must originate beyond any confessional discussions.

I take the publication of such a directive to be of utmost importance, because the German boys and girls must once be told what they can and must do, and what is forbidden for them to do. I don't even think it necessary to introduce this directive immediately into the schools as a text; it would be sufficient if for the time being it would be introduced into the party and its

affiliations. Later it could also be taken over by the schools just as the little Catechism also was not created by the school boards, but first tought by the Church and later taken over by the schools.

As far as the religious instructions in the schools is concerned, I do not think that anything has to be changed in the present situation. No fault can be found with any national socialist teacher, who after the unmistakenly clear instructions of the Fuehrer's deputy, is ready to give school instructions in the Christian religion. For the contents of this instruction, however, the directives should still be binding which have in former years been made by the churches themselves. In the circular of the Fuehrer's deputy No. 3/39 of 4 Jan 1939 it is stated explicitly that the teachers charged with religious instruction are not to choose from the material on biblical history at their own discretion, but have the obligation to teach the entire biblical instruction material. Interpretations, explanations and separations in the sense of several attempts of particular church directions have to be omitted. The pupils must be given the entire picture of the biblical instruction material.

However, the teachers have the right to present this material as property of biblical thought and not as that of Germany or national socialism. If thus in some cases comparison will be drawn, this, according to the circular, corresponds only to the duties of the educator. Against such instruction of religion the churches cannot have any objections.

When,sometime later, the proposed directive for a new German conduct of life first to be used in the educational work of the party, will have founded entry into the schools, it shall in no way supplant classes in religion. It may perhaps be used as a foundation for some classes in German and must have validy for all pupils, without consideration of their religious affiliations.Against such educational procedure the churches could not object, either because it would really be a matter of additional education, which would take place next to the religious instruction and without any connection with it. On the contrary, the churches would have reason to be thankful to the state because it is not satisfied with the religious instruction according to the very insufficient moral/education based on the ten commandments, but that it is giving youth an additional Education, which makes much higher demands on its moral conduct.

Parallel to that the desire of the parents for the instruction in the doctrines of faith may thus well go on. The stronger and more fertile our positive educational work in the schools will be formulated, however the more certain it is that instruction of religions will be loosing in importance.

If the youth which is now being educated according to our moral laws will later have to decide if it is still willing to have its children brought up in the far inferior Christian doctrines, the decision will in most cases be negative.

I would think that today, seven years after taking over the power, it should be possible to set up principles for a national socialist conduct of life. They have long been apparent to the people from the numerous early fighters for the national socialist idea.

H1110 - 0030

As long as we do not master this task, however, it will always be pointed out from various sides, and rightly so, that children, not taking part in religious instruction, are no longer taught even the most simple moral laws which are a standard for the communal life of all nations.

The Fuehrer's deputy finds it necessary that all these questions should be thoroughly discussed in the near future in the presence of the Reich leaders, who are especially effected by them. I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know your position in this matter before the discussion.

Heil Hitler !

/s/ M. Bormann

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 098-PS

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Nr. 098-PS

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt.
01332102

H1110 - 0031

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 100 PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Führer
Chief of Staff

Munich 33 -
Brown House -
at present Berlin, 18 Jan 40
Bo/Si

Mr Rosenberg, member of the executive board
of the Party (Reichsleiter)

Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr.17

Office Rosenberg
No of entry 196. 20 Jan-40
submitted to RL Rosbg 1/20
Copies AR and Urban

Dear Party Member Rosenberg:

A few days ago you expressed to the Fuehrer at the Reich Chancellery that Reich Bishop MUELLER had written an excellent book for the German soldier. I am of different opinion. This book familiarizes a new soldier who has already given up Christianity with partly camouflaged trains of thought.

As I have written to you already, I consider it the most essential demand of the hour that NS publications worth reading for the German soldier should be written immediately by your Office and other qualified National Socialists. This opinion has been confirmed by many regional Party leaders. Thus we set against the sale of Christian pamphlets the highly increased sale of national socialist publications which are popular.

Heil Hitler:

Yours
signed: BORMANN
(M.Bormann)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 100 PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. Nr. 01335567 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Nr.100 PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf. 01335567

H1110 - 0032

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 101-P S
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

National Socialist German Workers' Party.

Munich 33,
the Brown House

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Director

At Present, Berlin W 8
17 Jan. 1940
Wilhelmstrasse 64
III - Dr. Kl/Gf

Rosenberg Chancellory
Entry No 187 - ?? 18 Jan 40

Reich Director Rosenberg
-Shown 189
-Copy ? ?

To
Reich Director Party Member
Rosenberg
Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr. 17

Nearly all the districts report to me regularly, that the Churches of both confessions are administering spiritually to members of the Armed Forces. This administering finds its expression especially in the fact that soldiers are being sent religious publications by the spiritual leaders of the home congregations. These publications are in part very cleverly composed. I have repeated reports that thes publications are being read by the troops and thereby exercise a certain influence on the morale.

I have in the past sought by sounding out the General Field Marshall, the High Command of the Armed Forces and Party Member Reich Director Amann, to restrict considerably the production and shipment of publications of this type. The result of these efforts remain unsatisfactory. As Reich Director (REICHSLEITER) Amann has repeatedly informed me, the restriction of these pamphlets by means of the printing paper rationing has not been achieved because the paper used for the production of these writings is being purchased on the open market. Publications can only be confiscated by special police measures because they are designed to weaken the morale of the troops. Such police measures are really unsatisfactory and in their final execution very much disputed.

Likewise, the prior consorship of all writings by the High Command of the Armed Forces which takes place at the distribution points of the Armed Forces service bureau, is not sufficient in my opinion, to guarantee that the soldiers are not given an undesired influence by the Churches. A publication, the contents of which are clearly tied to the Christian dogma and which do not contain attacks against Party, State or the Armed Forces, can not in general be refused permission by this examining commission.

If the influencing of the soldiers by the Church is to be effectively combatted, this will only be accomplished, in my opinion, by producing many good publications in the shortest time possible under the supervision of the Party. These publications should be so composed that the soldiers will really prefer to read them, and at the same time, indoctrinate the soldiers with a National Socialist

H1110 - 0033

World philosophy, not the Christian viewpoint.

Thus at the last meeting of the deputy Gauleiters complaints were uttered on this matter to the effect that a considerable quantity of such publications are not available. This is the reason I believe, that the publication by your expert, Office Director (AMTSLEITER) Party Member Ziegler, "Soldier Belief - Soldier Honor" (SOLDATENGLAUBE - SOLDATENEHRE) has had so great a sale in a short time.

I maintain that it is necessary that in the near future we transmit to the Party Service Offices down to local group directors (ORTSGRUPPENLEITERN) a list of additional publications of this sort which should be sent to our soldiers by the local groups (ORTSGRUPPEN), Party military units (STURME) or their adherents and friends in the field. I should not regard it as necessary or even good if the majority of these publications should have a spiritual or philosophical character. Rather I should regard it as much preferable if these publications in their finished form were styled in as varied a manner as possible, thus having an appeal to all members of the Armed Forces, regardless of their occupational or professional achievements, regardless of their interests and their background.

I should be very appreciative if you would devote your very special attention to this task, in the near future. My expert, Party Member Dr. KLOPFER, is available to you for consultation about the material on hand here which is at your disposal at any time upon your call.

As the production of these publications (which at the moment are not in existence) will take a certain amount of time, and as, on the other hand, I believe that the supplying of the troops with good publications ought not to be delayed a day, I should be indebted to you if you would transmit to me a list of the already existing publications which the deputy of the Fuehrer can recommend to the Party Service Offices as suitable for dispatch to the Armed Forces.

Heil Hitler!

(Signed) M. BORMANN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 101-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., 01335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 101-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.
01335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 107-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Leader

Munich 17 June 1938
The Brown House

CIRCULAR LETTER NR. 72/38

To all Reichsleiter and Regional Directors (Gauleiter)

Enclosed please find, for your information, a copy directions for participation of the Reichsarbeitsdienstes in religious celebrations.

signed: M. BORMANN

Rosenberg Chancellory
In Nr.226601 on 21 June 38

Certified true copy

H

1 inclosure

C O P Y

Directions for the participation of the Reichsarbeitsdienstes in religious celebrations.

The Reichsarbeitsdienst is a training school in which the German youth should be educated to national unity in the spirit of National Socialism.

This problem can only be solved, if all the ideas which at one time were directed to the breaking up of national unity, are subdued in Reichsarbeitsdienst. Therefore it is forbidden to have any class, professional and religious barriers in the Reichsarbeitsdienst.

What religious beliefs a person has is not a decisive factor, but it is decisive that he first of all feels himself a German.

Every religious practice is forbidden in the Reichsarbeitsdienst because it disturbs the comrade-like harmony of all working men and women.

On this basis every participation of the Reichsarbeitsdienst in churchly, that is religious, arrangements and celebrations is not possible.

A religious creed will strive within the German people for predominance. The Reichsarbeitsdienst in all its male and female leaders, working men and women strive for the indissoluble binding of the whole people.

Therefore not only allowing the members of the Reichsarbeitsdienst to attend church in a body, but also participation by the

members of the Reichsarbeitsdienst in religious celebrations for example, weddings or funerals, violates the educational task which is facing the organization.

As little as it is the affair of the Reichsarbeitsdienst to forbid its individual members to have a church wedding or funeral, so definitely must the Reichsarbeitsdienst avoid taking part as an organization in a festival which is strictly religious, that is, which excludes Germans of other beliefs.

It is therefore, in any case, necessary to execute a clear temporal separation between the churchly celebration and the debut of the Reichsarbeitsdienst.

The Reichsarbeitsdienst does not participate in religious celebrations, but rather turns her support at the marriage or burial of a member before or after the churchly celbration.

The participation of the musical band of the Reichsarbeitsdienst in classical churchly concerts (for example, production of the "Schoepfung" by Haydn) is not to be regarded as a partaking in a religious celebration, and is always to be decided according to the local conditions.

signed: HIERL

Authenticated:

REISMEIR

H1110 - 0035

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 107-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf., 01335567, hereby certifity that I am thoroughly vonversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document no. 107-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
01335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 116-PS
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C O P Y Dt.

National Socialist German Workers Party.

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Director.

Munich, 24 January 1939
II D - Fs
3230/0/15 - 4278 go

S E C R E T
Rosenberg Chancellory
Receipt No 6007-31 Jan 39

To the
Delegate of the Fuehrer for
the surveillance of the whole
spiritual and worlds political
philosophy schooling
and education of the Nazi Party.
Reich Director (Reichsleiter) Party Member
Alfred Rosenberg, -or representative.-

Berlin W 35
Margarethenstr. 17

Concerning: Theological Faculties

My dear Party Member Rosenberg!

I am transmitting to you by the attached enclosure a copy of a letter I have written today to the Reich Minister for Knowledge, Education and popular education. I request that you take cognizance of the same.

Heil Hitler!

Your very devoted

(signed) M. Bormann

1 Attachment

H1110 - 0037

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 116-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

C o p y Dt.

National Socialist German Workers Party
The Deputy of the Fuehrer

Munich, 24 January 1939
III D-Fs
3230/0/i5 - 4278 g

S E C R E T

To the Reich Minister for Knowledge,
Education and Popular Education.

To the
Attention of Government Counsel Jahnert.
- or representative in the Office. -

Berlin W 8
Unter den Linden 69

Concerning: Theological Faculties.

In regard to your letter of 28 Nov. 38 -(Office Chief W)- and the conference between Mr. State Minister Dr. Wacker and my expert party member Wemmer. I would like to again inform you of the stand, the party is taking.

Fundamentally, theological inquiry can not be placed on the same footing as the general fields of knowledge in the universities as it represents less a free field of knowledge than a confessional (i.e. religious) aim of research. No doubts exist on this ground if the theological faculties in the German High Schools are appreciably restricted.

In this case, as you have likewise pointed out in your letter the clause of the Concordat and the Church Treaties are to be taken into consideration. In the case of certain faculties, which are not mentioned by a specific clause in the Concordat and Church Treaties, as for example Munich and a few others, a suppression can be begun without further to do. This is equally true of the theological faculties in Austria(»Ostmark») Vienna and Graz.

But also, in the case of the faculties which are specifically mentioned in the Concordat or Church Treaties, there now exists a special legal situation, Which has been created by the general change in circumstances. Particularly, the introduction of military service and the execution of the Four Years Plan must be considered. By virtue of these measures, and in addition by virtue of the fact of an extraordinary lack of replacement men in contrast to the earlier numerous replacement men available, it will be necessary to execute a certain reorganization of the German High Schools. Thus economies and simplifications are necessary. I should like to refer particularly once more to these questions on this basis of the oral discussion between Mr. State Minister Dr. Wacker and my expert.

H1110 - 0038

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 116-PS
OFFICE OF U.S.CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Cont.)

Because of this I would appreciate it very much if you would restrict the theological faculties insofar as they cannot be wholly suppressed in accordance with the above statement. In this event the matter concerns not only the theological faculties in the univeristies, but also the various state establishment which still exist in many places as institutes of high learning exclusively devoted to theology and without connection with a university.

I request in this instance the omission of any express declaration to the churches or to the other places as well as the avoiding of a public announcement of these measures. Complaints and the like must be answered (If they are to be replied to) in the fashion that these measures are being executed in the course of the economic plan of reorganization and that similar things are happening to other faculties.

I would appreciate it very much if professorial chairs, thus vacated, can be then turned over to the newly created fields of enquiry of these last years, such as racial research, the archeology studies, etc.

Heil Hitler!

as representative

signed: M. Bormann

Certified true copy
signed: Engel

13. November 1945

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 116-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 116-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-1335567

H1110 - 0039

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 122-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

Munich, 17 April 1939
Brown House

(Rubber stamp):
Receipt Rosenberg Chancellory 24 Apr 39

To the
Official appointed by the Fuehrer
for the Supervision of spiritual
and philosophical schooling and
education of the NSDAP
Attention of office director
KERKSIEK or his deputy in the
office.

Berlin W 35
Margaretenstrasse 17.

III/16 -The
3230/C/15
270 G

(Rubber stamp):
S E C R E T

(handwritten note: submitted to Pg Bradmann for comment - R)

Subject: Theological faculties.

I send you the enclosed photostatic copy of a plan suggested by the Reichs Minister for Science, Education and training, for the combining of theological faculties with a request for your cognizance and prompt action.

Heil Hitler!

1 enclosure

signed: M. BORMANN

SYNOPSIS OF DOCUMENT

Letterhead of
Reichs Minister of
Science, Education
and Training

Berlin W 8, 6 April 1939

The plan which I expect to put into operation at the beginning of the winter semester 1939/40 presents the following picture.

In the East the following faculties will be maintained: Koenigsberg (Evangelic), Braunsberg (Catholic), Breslau (Evangelic and Catholic), Vienna (Evangelic and Catholic). I have already ordered the combination of the Catholic faculty in Graz with the one in Vienna will remain the only place in Austria with both faculties.

In Bavaria after closing the Munich faculty there will remain the Catholic faculty at Wurzburg and the Evangelic faculty at Erlangen. The continuation of these is important but the five state theological institutes of Bavaria should be reduced to three. I ask you to suggest the two to be closed.

In the Southwest regions I suggest the removal of the Evangelical faculty in Heidelberg to Tubingen and of the Catholic faculty in Tubingen to Freiburg. That will provide an exchange between Wurttemberg and Baden based on the Catholic predominance in Baden and Evangelic predominance in Wurttemberg.

H1110 - 0040

In West Germany a similar exchange between Bonn and Munster is proposed but which shall be designated Catholic or Evangelic is a difficult question. A decision I should like to postpone a little time.

A similar question arises with the proposed transfer of the faculty from Giessen to Marburg. Since the closing of the forestry faculty at Giessen this university has not many students. The reversal of transfer is perhaps the solution but that is not feasible at this time because of the newly organized Institute for Religious Science. Professor FRICK who is to head this institute has pointed out that his transfer from religious to philosophical endeavors may be viewed as a tendency against religion. I have suggested a gradual transfer of activity and consider the final time of transfer to be the propitious moment for such a transfer of the Evangelic faculty of the University of Marburg to that of the University of Bonn. Until that time it will be best to maintain the faculty at Gottingen since its influence in the Anglican world is great.

In the central German regions I propose a transfer of the Leipzig faculty to the University of Halle. The small faculty at Jena I should like to maintain because of its German-Christian stand.

In north German regions a combination of the Evangelic faculties of Rostock and Kiel at Kiel is planned.

Finally I should like to combine the faculties of Berlin and Griefswald in Greifswald. A double purpose would be achieved. Greifwald's weak enrollment would be improved and the Berlin faculty would not have to be included in the new university city of Berlin. I am sure this proposal will rouse the Berlin faculty but believe I can handle that problem.

To recapitulate this plan would include the complete closing of theological faculties at Innsbruck, Salzburg and Munich, the transfer of the faculty of Graz to Vienna and the vanishing of four Catholic faculties.

a) Closing of three Catholic theological faculties or Higher Schools and of four Evangelic faculties in the winter semester 1939/40.

b) Closing of one further Catholic and of three further Evangelic faculties in the near future.

I ask your comments at your earliest opportunity. I propose then to give the Ministry of Churches this information.

By direction:

ZSCHINTZSCH

Authenticated -

H1110 - 0041

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 122-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf., 01335567, hereby certifity that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document no. 122-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd. Lt. Inf.
01335567

H1110 - 0042

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 129-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reich Minister KERRL Berlin W 8, 6th Sept.1939

Confidential !

Dear Mr. S t a p e l !

I received your letter of 31st August and by no means did I let your memorandum on the position of the Evangelical Church in Germany lie unnoticed, but read it through at once. I must tell you that I agree with the description of the situation to the last word, although I must presume that the "inflation of the fundamental facts" is directed at myself. That did not annoy me, however; rather I understand your point of view fully. But, in order that you may also understand me I wish to amplify your memorandum with my own reasons. You close with the completely correct statement:

> The state should neither oppose the existing nor introduce a new religion. It should leave it to Christianity itself to prove that it is still alive. It should, therefore, abstain from any activity in spiritual affairs, an only exercise a force for the introduction of a legal and administrative unit in the Evangelical Church.

Correctly my Action, however, is determined by the following situation:

As you know from the Fuehrer's speech in the Reichstag on 30th January 1939, I was completely deprived of any authorization to introduce a legal and administrative unit into the Evangelical Church by force. The Fuehrer considers all his efforts to bring the Evangelical Church to its senses, to have been useless and believes quite correctly - in consideration of its present state - the Evangelical Church to be a useless conglomeration of sects. On the other hand, the Party has carried on, as you also stressed, not only a struggle against the political aspect of the Christianity of the Church, but also a struggle aginst Party members adhering to a Christian Confession at all.

I am of the opinion that under these circumstances the "organization of the German concept of the Christian Religion by Luther", will very easily collapse if, as in Austria and in the Sudeten Gau, the privileges are withdrawn from all Evangelical Churches, namely the levying of taxes and the Government subsidies. Should it come to that, then,-not the state but the Catholic Church will benefit from the collapse of the organization of the Evangelic Church, since the Catholice Church cannot be dealt a mortal blow by such measures because of her single-minded, united and fundamentally political organization.

The Catholic Church, however, is and must remain a thorn in the flesh of a People's State, according to the laws by which it is governed. A state which intends and must refrain from any interference in religious spheres because of its assured ideological foundation, cannot efficiently combat the Catholic Church, The national-socialistic state, therefore, cannot substitute anything new and positive for that which within itself it might have to destroy, and people, disillusioned to a certain extent in their religion might flow in groups from the collapsed Evangelical Church into the Catholic Church, and this latter would henceforth divide the population into two hostile groups in a much more serious fashion than has occurred through the Confessions.

H1110 - 0043

Any negative struggle which can not replace that which it devastates with something positive is bound automatically to miscarry.

I see looming in this situation great danger to the religious peace of the German people and, all my efforts -- -- that you will comprehend -- have been previously directed only at the elimination of this danger. However, it is only possible when the Party learns to distinguish most clearly between religion and ideology and realizes.- as Luther has already laid down and Kant has proven scientifically - that ideology must be confined to the realm of experience where knowledge is based on reason alone It must further realize that knowledge of reason alone will not satisfy man on this earth. Rather, man is unable to subdue the pressing moral necessity of obtaining certain knowledge of the reality of God because of the structure of the "freedom of choice inherent in him" or shall we say "the Kingdom of God inherent in him". Man is by no means a "purely moral being", but the torment and the happiness of his existence on earth result from the fact that he is flesh and blood. Because of this unavoidable weakness we are not consequently always able to bring moral principles and deeds into harmony. We need not be ashamed of this as original sin, nor even find our body despicable, for it as well as the original sin are of God and we are not gods but human beings. How should we survive without a religion, unfettered by reason, for we must believe in the moral significance of our existence and of the world, since without the certainty of our immorality we would not be able to dedicate our earthly life to the fulfillment of our duties? How could we, who are ourselves just, doubt that God must be just, and how could we ask of him, the reader of hearts, who knows our thoughts that he endow us with immortality, when our righteousness already condemns him whom it recognizes as acting against his better moral convictions? Our existence here on earth would be aimless if we could learn nothing of the true being of God, if we were not in some way certain, that he is not righteousness but kindly love. However we cannot experience this through knowledge based on reason but only by the strength of faith which we can derive from the personality of Christ, that is, therefore from the true Christian religion, on which the clergy are in no way authorities but only Christ himself.

The Basis of the Christian Religion rests in our inner self. The present Evangelical Church has been unable to lead us to this real "Christian Religion". This Christian Religion can only be grasped when not only the genius of a Luther but also the common man has learned to differentiate between the realms of reason and belief. It depends neither on sacred orders nor on sacraments, but one finds the way to it only when one has learned how to doubt reason as well as how this reason in its greatnesshas learned in its limited bounds the most exact things. And only priests who have grasped this with heart and mind can rise above the mundane clergy and attain true priesthood and fill the hearts of the people with true faith.

I have therefore been working on a project for the last fifteen years which is to establish the scientific basis of national-socialism so that everyone can understand it; that one may learn to recognize the extent and the boundaries of reason as well as ideology and the necessity of the Christian religion; one grasps the fact that Party and State

H1110 - 0044

can do only one thing in this sphere; completely give up any opinions of their own and renounce every presumption of a settlement.

I believe I will be able to complete this work shortly, but the publication will of course only be possible after the reestablishment of peace.

In order, however, that in the meantime those developments mentioned in the beginning which would lead to the destruction of the Evangelical Church, should not transpire, my most important mission has been to ensure that the present group of sects comprising the Evangelical Church should consolidate from within to an organ at least desirous of unity.

Since I am no longer allowed to initiate proceedings on behalf of the State, I have continually tried to influence the leaders of the established churches although they appear to be so incompetent, according to the statements in your memorandum with which I agree - so as at least to obtain this condition for the possible preservation of the organization of the Lutheran Church. These efforts have at any rate reached some conclusion and have been fruitful, in so far as it was possible to achieve unity among those men who as confidential advisors to the Church Council have henceforth the opportunity of obtaining the confidence of the people who feel themselves bound to the Evangelical Church, by means of positive work.

If those men, Bishop Marahrens, Bishop Schultz of Mecklenburg and church official (Oberkonsistorialrat) Hymmen grasp the need of the hour, then through positive efforts they can direct the course of the Evangelical Church towards the goal for which both they and I are striving - the establishing of a legal and administrative unit. Should they not understand how to manage this positive work correctly, then we both will have, unfortunately to bury all hope of maintaining the organization of the Lutheran Church, because the success of such a work is the only thing that can give the Fuehrer justification for granting us full powers in the direction desired by us.

As you can imagine, I should like it much better if you were among these three men, because then I would know that the work would be energetically and successfully directed to our common goal. I will however, devote to this project all the energy at my disposal, as I stand at my post and the Fuehrer will decide whether I am right or wrong.

These are bad times which our people are now entering, but I believe that here Providence has managed everything propitiously. She has provided us through the Fuehrer with the most favorable conditions that could be found for the unavoidable struggle. If the German people stand the test -- and what could lead us to doubt that -- everything must come to a good and victorious conclusion, and only with that would there be the condition for the building of the Third Reich in peaceful security from without and be conscientious work from within; only then would there be the basis for the work in the communities as regards a peoples's Church which you so rightly believe to be of the utmost importance.

You may be assured that I always think of you most kindly and am delighted to receive any correspondence from you.

H1110 - 0045

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 129-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(Continue)

I know that you are a man who has done a great deal for the spiritual enlightenment of the German people and I am convinced that in times to come you will have still more successes in this sphere.

I do not need to mention to you that this letter is confidential. However, I will see that copies of your brilliant memorandum as well as of this letter are accessible to the confidential adviser (Vertrauensrat) for his information. If I should have an opportunity in the near future, I should be particularly pleased to discuss your memorandum and my answer verbally with Reich Minister Hess.

With sincere greetings and with

Heil Hitler

Your

K e r r l .

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 129-PS

19 November 1945

I, Willard E.S.Skidmore, Lt.(jg) USNR.391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; an that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 129-PS.

Willard E.S.Skidmore
Lt.(jg)
USNR 391590

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 840-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS' PARTY

The Deputy of the Fuehrer

Munich 33, 14 July 1939
Brown Hans

Regulation No. 140/39

SUBJECT: Admission of Clergymen and Students of Theology into the NSDAP

In my regulation No. 24/37 dated 9 February 1937 I have decreed that in order to avoid the penetration of contrasts of ecclesiastical-political nature into the movement and to avoid the suspicion of a one-sided attitude for or against an existing denomination, the admission of members of the clergy into the Party is to be avoided. It turned out that the non-admission of members of the clergy into the Party is not sufficient for the purpose in question.

In his regulation No. 34/39 on the lifting of the restriction of memberships dated 10 May 1939 the Reich Treasurer of the NSDAP has done justice to this experience by decreeing that clergymen as well as other fellow Germans who are also closely connected with the church, cannot be admitted into the Party.

In addition to this I decree that in the future Party members who enter the clergy or who turn to the study of Theology have to leave the Party. This decree does not affect those students who are matriculated mainly in other factors and, not intending to become clergymen later attend only some lectures of the theological faculties.

signed: for

BORMANN

attested:
(signature illegible)

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 840-PS

1 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. O-133567 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 840-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.848-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

GESTAPO
NÜRNBERG-FÜRTH OFFICE

TELETYPE SECTION

H1110-0047

Teletype No.12309

RECEIVED
24 July 1938 1515 hours
from WF via GM

Dr. Berlin Nue 167 262 24 July 1938 1500 to Stapo Nuernberg - Urgent - Transmit at once.
Subject: Bishop Dr. Sproll in Rottenburg
Reference: None

I request that the following text of a teletype just received here from Stuttgart be transmitted at once by special messenger to Bayreuth, Villa Wahnfried, to SS Brigadefuehrer Schaub, attention of SS Untersturmfuehrer Wuensche:

In connection with my report (special delivery of 23 July 1938) subject: Bishop Dr. Sproll of Rottenburg, I further communicate that the following teletype from the Gestapo office in Stuttgart just came in here:

"The Party on 23 July 1939 from 2100 on carried out the third demonstration against Bishop Sproll. Participants about 2500-3000 were brought in from outside by bus, etc. The Rottenburg populace again did not participate in the demonstration. This town took rather a hostile attitude to the demonstrations. The action got completely out of hand of the Party Member responsible for it. The demonstraters stormed the palace, beat in the gates and doors. About 150 to 200 people forced their way into the palace, searched the rooms, threw files out of the windows and rummaged through the beds in the rooms of the palace. One bed was ignited. Before the fire got to the other objects of equipment in the rooms and the palace, the flaming bed could be thrown from the window and the fire extinguished. The Bishop was with Archbishop Groeber of Freiburg and the ladies and gentleman of his menage in the chapel at prayer. About 25 to 30 people pressed into this chapel and molested those present. Bishop Groeber was taken for Bishop Sproll. He was grabbed by the robe and dragged back and forth. Finally the intruders realized that Bishop Groeber is not the one they are seeking. They could then be persuaded to leave the building. After the evacuation of the palace by the demonstrators I had an interview with Archbishop Groeber, who left Rottenburg in the night. Groeber wants to turn to the Fuehrer and Reich Minister of the Interior Dr. Frick anew. On the course of the action, the damage done as well as the homage of the Rottenburg populace beginning today for the Bishop I shall immediately hand in a full report, after I am in the act of suppressing counter mass meetings.

Gestapo Office Stuttgart."

In case the Fuehrer has instructions to give in this matter, I request that these be transmitted most quickly, best by telephone to Gestapo Office, telephone Berlin 12 00 40 attention of Regierung Assistent Freytag, so that corresponding instructions can be forwarded to Stuttgart.

Gestapo Office Berlin,

By direction,

(signed) DR. BEST

H1110 - 0048

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 848-PS

1 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 848-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 849-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reich Minister for
Ecclesiastical Affairs
GII 3990 /38

Berlin W 8, 23 July 1938
Leipziger Strasse 3
Tel. 11 66 51

(Stamp)
Praesidium Chancellery
Entered 24 July 1938

RP 6575/38

Subject: Catholic Bishop Sproll
in Rottenburg (wttbg.)

Ref: Letter of 22 July 1938
No. Er 41/38 III

- 3 enclosures

The Catholic Bishop Dr. Sproll as the only citizen of the city of Rottenburg and - as far as is known - as the only German bishop did not take part in the plebiscite of 10 April. The absence from the plebiscite has evoked great and justified anger among the population. Apparently the bishop himself had a bad conscience and left town on the evening before the plebiscite for an unknown destination. Even on 10 and 11 April there were demonstrations at the bishop's residence in Rottenburg against the absent bishop. On 21 April Sproll returned to Rottenburg and on the same day there were renewed demonstrations in front of the bishop's palace. On 22 April Dr. Sproll again left Rottenburg in order to go to a Bavarian monastery.

As the bishop since Hitler's rise to power became prominent through a series of damaging sermons, the Governor of Wuerttemberg now came to the conclusion that Dr. Sproll in the interest of preserving the state's authority and in the interest of quiet and order could no longer remain in office. The Reich Governor had explained to the ecclesiastical board,

that he would no longer regard Bishop Sproll as Head of the Diocese of Rottenburg on account of his refraining from the election in the office;

that he desired Bishop Sproll to leave the Gau area Wuerttemburg - Hohenzollern, because he could assume no guarantee for his personal safety; that in the case of the return of the bishop to Rottenburg he would see to it that all personal and official intercourse with him on the part of state offices as well as Party offices and the Armed Forces would be denied.

Moved by the reports from Wuerttemberg my Deputy in my absence directed the letter attached in copy G II 2377/38 2030 dated 5 May to the Foreign Office. In accordance with that the Foreign Office on 18 May turned to the German Embassy at the Vatican with the instruction that it should be urged on the Holy See to persuade Bishop Sproll that he should resign his Bishopric.

The bishop sojourning outside of his diocese had already received the instruction to return to his diocese. On 18 May Sproll quietly returned to Wuerttemberg and retired to St. Mary's Hospital in Stuttgart.

To the
Minister of State and Chief
of the Praesidium Chancellery

in Berlin

H1110-0050

Since no answer to the instruction of 18 May had been received from the Embassy at t he Holy See, on 1 July the settlement of the affair was again brought up in Rome. On 18 July the letter of the Foreign Office attached in copy - Pol III 1886 of 11 July was received. Whether the affair has again been discussed with the Cardinal Secretary of State, as planned, is unknown to me.

In the intervening two months Bishop Sproll quietly resided in Stuttgart. On 15 July he returned to the Episcopal residence and on 16 July conducted a ceremonial divine service. On the evening of the same day ther e occurred among the population aroused over the return of t he bishop great demonstrations before the ecclesiastical buildings of Rottenburg. On 18 July there were more even greater demonstrations. A report of the Reich Governor of 20 July is attached in copy. It is to be expected that on Saturday 23 July even greater mass meetings against continued remaining of the Bishop will be put on, so that Cardinal Bertram was impelled to send his telegram of 21 July to the Fuehrer and Reich Chancellor.

The content and tenor of this telegram are such that I cannot recommend a favorable consideration of it. Not the demonstrating people aroused over the subversive attitude of the Bishop, is turning against the State, but the Bishop by his incredible behavior against the State and folk-community has turned against the State. In my estimation measures are not sufficient here, which merely produce the condition prior to 10 April. I could only recommend a cessation of further demonstrations if the action of the German Embassy initiated at the Holy See is accompanied by success. If it is unsuccessful, the Bishop would have to be exiled from the land, or there would have to be a complete boycott of the Bishop by the authorities, as the Reich Governor in Wuerttemberg at that time announced to the ecclesiastical officials.

I would notify Cardinal Bertram correspondingly, in case the Fuehrer does not reserve the notification for himself.

(signed) KERRL

H1110 - 0051

COPY

Reich and Prussian Minister
for Ecclesiastical Affairs

Berlin W 8, 5 May 1938

GII 2277/38

Subject: Catholic Bishop Sproll in Rottenburg, Wuerttemberg.

The Catholic Bishop Sproll of Rottenburg (Wuerttemberg) on 10 April 1938 as the only non-voter of the Rottenburg District aroused the greatest resentment of all racial Germans and especially gave to Catholic circles the worst example for their civic behavior. By his absence from the plebiscite, which is to be evaluated only as a demonstration, he moreover has violated the sense of the Episcopal oath of loyalty prescribed in Article 16 of the Reichconcordat.

The Bishop felt impelled to evade the just anger of the people and to leave his diocese. It is to be feared that upon his possible return and a possible appearance in public, even at church functions renewed disorders and demonstrations would occur. It cannot be expected of the German police that they would protect a man who has not perceived his most primitive duties to people and Fuehrer, from the crowds of people, who in righteous wrath are turning against this man. Also, it cannot be expected of the German authoritiesthat they will carry on official business with a Bishop who in this manner has excluded himself from the folk-community. It is not to be expected that this Bishop can ever accomplish any more fruitful work in his diocese.

I therefore recommend that it be urged on the Holy See via the Apostolic Nuntio or via the German Embassy at the Vatican, to influence Bishop Sproll that he resign his Bishopric as soon as possible.

By direction

(signed) DR. MUHS

To the Foreign Office in Berlin

COPY

H1110 – 0052

Copy (indicated)

Berlin, 11 July 1938

Foreign Office

Pol III 1886

a) Reference to the letter of 11. June - Pol III 1679 -

b) Ref. to letter of 27 May 1938 - II B 1 - X 574/38 -

The German Ambassador at the Vatican has discussed the matter of recalling Bishop Sproll with the Cardinal-Secretary of State. The Cardinal, who acted in a very reserved manner, according to all appearance did not approve the procedure of the Bishop, but remarked, that according to reports he had received the participation in the plebiscite would be a voluntary act, nevertheless an offense against legal duties did not exist. The German Embassy reports in addition, that in spiritual circles the behavio r of the Bishop is designated as very inapt.

The German Embassy at the Holy See has been instructed to discuss the matter again with the Cardinal-Secretary of State.

Further information is reserved for the present.

By direction

(signed) Bismarck

To a) Reich Governor in Wuerttenberg Gauleiter Murr, Stuttgart
b) Chief of the Security Police Berlin SW 11, Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 8

H1110 - 0053

COPY

Reich Governor in Wuerttemberg

Stuttgart, 20 July 1938

Subject: Bishop Dr. Sproll

Enclosures: None

As I am informed, Monday evening a demonstration again occurred in front of the Episcopal Ordinariat. Several thousand people gathered in front of the Episcopal Ordinariat and chanting in unison gave expression to their resentment about the absence of the Bishop. There were no further excesses of any sort.

I am reporting on this incident with the request that everything be attempted to get a recall or transfer of the Bishop; for it is not to be assumed that tranquility will return to the people - even in the more remote area around Rottenburg - as long as Dr. Sproll officiates as Bishop.

(signature not indicated)

To the Reich Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs,
Berlin W 8, Leipziger Str. 3.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 849-PS

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 849-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

H1110 - 0054

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1164-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SS ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
OFFICIAL GROUP CHIEF D
CONCENTRATION CAMP
DI/1/az.:14c9/Ot./U.

Secret Diary 63/1942
Oranienburg, 21 April 1942

(Stamp)
Concentration Camp Gross-Rosen
Kommandantur
Entered: 22.April 1942

Secret Diary No. 243/42

SECRET

Subject: Labor mobilization of clergy.

Reference: SS Economic Administration Office Ch.P./IIa.

Enclosures: None

To: Camp Commandants of Concentration Camps
Da., Sah., Bn., Man., Flo., Neu., Au. Gr.-Ros., Natz.,
Nie., Stu., Arb., Rav., PW Camp Lublin.

Copy to: Chief of Office D II here.

The Reich Fuehrer-SS and Chief of the German Police has ordered, that the Polish and Lithuanian priests are to work fully, i.e., may be summoned for all work. The German, Dutch, Norwegian Clergymen, etc., are to be employed in future as previously only in the medicinal herb gardens.

The execution of this order is to be reported here.

By direction

(signed) Liebenhenschell

SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1164-PS

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languanges; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1164-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1481-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Secret State Police
Munich State Police District Office
B.No. 52401/37 11 B.

3.2.28 (in pencil)
Fi 6/25 1.

Munich, 20 January, 1938.

Geheim Staatspolizei
Staatspolizeileitstelle München
B. Nr. 52401/37 11 B

Decree.

By virtue of para. 1 of the Reich President's order for the protection of people and state of the 28.2.33 (RGBl. 1 p. 83) the following decree is issued:

The Guild of the Virgin Mary (die Marianische Jungfrauenkongregation) of the Bavarian dioceses, including the diocese of Speyer, together with its branches and associations and the Societies of Our Lady (Jungfrauenvereinen) attached to it, is by police order to be dissolved and forbidden with immediate effect.

The property belonging to the dissolved Guild is to be confiscated by the police. Not only is property in cash to be confiscated, but also any stock on hand and other objects of value. All further activity is forbidden the dissolved Guilds, particularly the foundation of any organization intended as a successor or as a cover. Incorporation as a body into other women's societies is also to be looked on as a forbidden continuation of activity. Infringements against the above prohibition will be punished according to para. 4 of the order of 28.2.1933.

Reasons

In a parish in Nuremburg the Guild of the Virgin Mary, going outside the sphere of the work proper to it, has occupied itself for years, to a most far reaching degree, with arrangements of a worldly and popular sporting character. Furthermore the president of the society had continuously supplied the Guild of the Virgin Mary, from its committee-members down to the women in charge of its groups, with seditious material, which served for seditious discussions. Furthermore the Guild of the Virgin Mary, particularly its leading circles, were trained and mobilized for purely political and seditious tasks.

The whole behaviour of the Guild of the Virgin Mary had therefore to be objected to from various points of view. It could be repeatedly observed that the Guild engaged in purely worldly affairs, such as community games, and then in the holding of "Social Evenings."

This proves incontestably that the Guild of the Virgin Mary was active to a very great degree in a manner unecclesiastical and therefore worldly. By so doing it has left the sphere of its proper religious task and entered a sphere of activity to which it has no statutory right. The organization has therefore to be dissolved and forbidden.

signed. Beutel.
Certified copy - (signature illegible).

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 1481-PS

26 October 1945

I, KENNETH DUKE, Major, R.A., 109907, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1481-PS.

KENNETH DUKE,
Major, R.A., 109907

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1482-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Berlin, 20 July 1935

The Reich and Prussian
Minister of the Interior

III P 3701/5

Secret
Special Delivery Letter!

(Stamp)
The Reich Governor in Bavaria
22 July 1935 -- one enclosure
Sign: Fi 6 July 22
(apparently signature,
illegible)

SUBJECT: Confessional youth organizations

A direct endangering of public security and order has resulted from the recently observed intensive activity of confessional, particularly Catholic youth organizations, which have in numerous cases considerably overstepped the limits imposed on them by political development and therefore in many places led to clashes with the organizations which stand behind the government, particularly the Hitler youth.

I therefore respectfully request that, on the basis of paragraph 1 of the decree of 28 February 1933, the confessional youth organizations be forbidden to wear uniforms or uniform-like clothing and to assemble publicly with pennants and flags and that the wearing of insignia and the wearing of uniform costume as a substitute for uniforms as well a s any outdoor sport activity be prohibited.

I respectfully request that I be immediately informed of your disposition (of the matter).

signed: Dr. FRICK (typed)
certified: (signature illegible,
begins with F) ministerial
chancellery secretary
(stamp:) settled 1 August

To
the provincial governments
(for Prussia: to the deputy
chief and inspector of the Prussian secret state police)
(signature illegible)
Munich M

copies

to
Reich minister Kerrl
Reich minister for Science, Education, and Public Training
and the Reich governors with a request for cognizance.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1482-PS
1 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, Hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languanges and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1482-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

H1110 - 0057

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.1498-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reich and Prussian Minister
of the Interior
VI 7770/3014

Berlin NW 40, 6 Nov 193[illegible]
Koenigsplatz 6
(telephone numbers, cable address)

(Stamp)
Reich Governor of Bavaria
7 Nov 1934 _____ enclosures
GG 1/7.m.

SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTER

To
The State Governments
(for Prussia: a) The Prime Minister
- office of Secret State Police -
b) The Minister of Science, Art and Public Education.
c) The provincial Presidents and District Presidents.

For Information

to The State Secretary and Head of the Praesidium Chancellery.
The State Secretary and Head of the Reich Chancellery.
The Minister of Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda.
Reich Governors (of the States).
Executive Board of the NSDAP, Division for the Cultural peace in Berlin.
The Reich Bishop in Berlin-Charlottenburg.

Subject: Evangelical Church Controversy.

Lately there is an increase in cases in which ill-timed reports regarding the Evangelical Church reach the public. I therefore forbid - till further notice --all publications in the daily newspapers, in pamphlets or handbills, which are concerned with questions of the Evangelical Church, except only official announcements of the Church Government of the Reich. My edicts of 17 August 1934 -- III 3033/3014 - and of 1 November 1934 -- III 7570/3014 - are to that extent abrogated.

(signed) FRICK

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1498-PS

8 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1498-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

H1110 - 0058

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1521-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

BAVARIAN POLITICAL POLICE

Copy

Reg. No. 33668 I 1 Nh
Must be quoted in further correspondence.

Munich, August 24th, 1934

Briennerstr. 50
Telephone 28341-46

To the

Bureau of Secret State Police

- Central Office -

Berlin S.W. 11,
Prinz Albrecht St. 8.

Reference

National mourning on the occasion of the death of Reich President and Generalfeldmarschall von Hindenburg; here - the carrying out of para. III of the decree of the Reich Government dated 2.8.34.

(Pencil note)-
Ge 2/28-8

Enclosure

1 Copy

Several telephone reports which reached here as early as the evening of the 2nd of August, 1934, from offices of the Party and regional (Bezirk) authorities, concerning refusal to sound the funeral knell ordered by the Reich Government, and also numerous written reports, caused the Bavarian Political Police to come to the decision, a copy of which is enclosed, and which has already been submitted to your office.

The result was as follows: In more that 70 parishes bells were not tolled on the 2nd of August, in 20 parishes on the 2nd and 3rd of August, and in 4 parishes on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of August. The reason given in about 56 cases was that no definite order had been issued from the responsible diocesan office, or dean's office. Of the clergy involved, 32 in all are politically tainted - two of them read holy mass on the 26th of July for the deceased Chancellor of the Austrian Confederation Dollfuss, or remembered him in a sermon and had prayers said for him. It appears that no special order of the senior church authorities was necessary for this. In one case the sacristan was interrupted in ringing the knell by the priest.

When asked for an explanation by enraged fellow Germans and fellow party members, every possible excuse was used - let us only call attention to the following ones, to show what type they were:

Alleged disturbance of the religious service.

Nothing is done on orders from lay authorities.

Absence, either accidental, or alleged to be by reason of duty.

Alleged state of decay of the belfry.

Alleged defectiveness of the bells.

Alleged ignorance of the decree of the Reich Government.

Hindenburg was a Protestant; by a decree of the Bavarian Ministry of Public Worship and Education (Resolution of the State Minister for Education and Public Worship, dated 29.6.34, No. I 19763) the vicar was only pledged to obey the order of the church authorities with respect to the ringing of church bells.

Alleged incompetency.

Bells had only been rung in the morning on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of war.

(Pencil note referring to underlining) How so?

On his own authority, the bishop of Würzburg. Matthias Ehrenfried, a sufficiently well-known cleric, fixed the ringing of bells for the morning, between 11-0 and 12-0 o'clock.

Another minister had the incredible lack of taste to point out that the enforced ringing of church bells when Kurt Eisner was shot, had been the occasion of the order that this should in future only be done by order of the church authorities. The mentioning of the name of the immortal President of the Reich von Hindenburg in the same breath as an incident connected with Eisner, the traitor and Jew, is the most despicable feature (Gemeinheit) of the affair.

From the foregoing it is not difficult to see that the Catholic clergy in their intolerance, have done their utmost to disturb the peace between laymen and clergy. There is no doubt that the obstructive attitude of the clergy is due, on the one hand, to the fact that the deceased Reichpresident was a Protestant, and on the other, to the fact that the Catholic Church was to obey a suggestion made by the National-Socialist Reich Government. The conduct shown in this case provides once more a clear evidence of the international attitude and lack of German feeling and perception in Catholic clerical circles.

In three cases the taking into protective custody, in order to guarantee them personal safety, of refractory clergy could not be avoided, in the interests of the maintenance of public security and order, and on account of the anger of the people.

The following clergy are in question:

The Parish priest, Father Johann Quinger of Altenkunstadt BA., Lichtenfels. He was taken into protective custody on 3.8. on the express order of the State Ministry of the Interior, because he assaulted S.A. leaders and S.A. men who were ringing the bells against his wishes. He was released from custody on 10.8.34.

The Parish priest, Father Ludwig Obholzer of Kiefersfelden BA. Rosenheim. For his personal safety he was in police custody from 2400 hours on the 2.8.34, till 1000 hours on 3.8.34. On 5.8.34, he said sarcastically in his sermon, referring to the S. A. men who had carried out the ringing of the funeral knell on their own account, "Lord forgive them, for they know not what they do!"

The Parish priest, Father Johann Nepomuk Kleber of Wiefelsdorf, BA Burglengenfeld, refused to ring the church bells on the 2nd and 3rd. He is badly tainted politically and had to be taken into protective custody from the 5th to the 8th of August 34 in the interests of his own safety.

The behaviour of the diocesan office of the archbishopric of Munich and Freising, (underlined in red pencil), which is in accordance with the principle "Attack is the best defence" deserves special note. In two letters of the 10th and 11th of August 1934 a touching complaint is lodged about the behaviour of members of the S.A. and the Party on ringing the church bells without authorisation, and also about the fact that the clergymen named above were restricted in their personal liberty. In this connection it should be stressed that the clergy concerned were treated with extreme leniency. We could refer here to the case of Quinger, where the S.A. men, in spite of the injuries which

the clergyman inflicted on them, with exemplary discipline did not return the assaults. The State authorities did everything to ensure the continuance of worship undisturbed. Moreover, the length of imprisonment was confined in all cases to theminimum.

It must again be pointed out, most emphatically, that the unspeakable behavious of the clergy concerned in this matter leads us to deduce the existence of a very special frame of mind, and spotlights the true internal attitude of the Catholic clergy to the National-Socialist State. It is not to be wondered at if here and there, in face of the incredible behaviour of the clergy and the threadbare excuses they used, the people and the S.A. resorted to an act of self-defence which was not perhaps in conformity with strict law, but was very understandable. Narrow-minded jurisprudence, as the elders of the church choose to practise it, is not in place here, and is not understood by the mass of the people, as events have shown.

Since the diocesan office of the archbishopric of Munich and Freising has announced that it will also "report" the incidents to the Reich Ministry of the Interior, it is absolutely necessary to acquaint the above office with the contents of the present report.

By order
signed Brunner

(Stamp-)

:Reich Governor of	:
:Bavaria	:
: 28 Aug. 1934 1/1	:
: enclosures	:
:Mark Ge 2/28.8	:

(Above) Copy to the Reich Governor of Bavaria, for the attention of State Secretary Hofmann, Munich.

requesting that it should be noted

By order

Jenner ??

Copy checked 24.9.34 (Several undecipherable initials)

- - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1521-PS

29 October 1945

I, HIERONIM TROMBALA, Capt. General List, 204771, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1521-PS.

HIERONIM TROMBALA
Capt. General List
204771

Page 153 of:
National Socialistic
Yearbook 1941

(Nationalsozialistishes Jahrbuch 1941)

Edited by: Dr. Robert Ley
Published by: Central Publishing
House of the N.S.D.A.P. Franz Eher,
successor Munich

H1110 - 0061

THE PROGRAM OF THE NSDAP

The program is the political foundation of the NSDAP and accordingly the primary political law of the State. It has been made brief and clear intentionally.

All legal precepts must be applied in the spirit of the party program.

Since the taking over of control, the Führer has succeeded in the realization of essential portions of the Party program from the fundamentals to the detail.

The Party Program of the NSDAP was proclaimed on the 24 February 1920 by Adolf Hitler at the first large Party gathering in Munich and since that day has remained unaltered. Within the national socialist philosophy is summarized in 25 points:

1) We demand the unification of all Germans in the Greater Germany on the basis of the right of self-determination of peoples.

2) We demand equality of rights for the German people in respect to the other nations; abrogation of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain.

3) We demand land and territory (colonies) for the sustenance of our people, and colonization for our surplus population.

4) Only a member of the race can be a citizen. A member of the race can only be one who is of German blood, without consideration of creed. Consequently no Jew can be a member of the race.

5) Whoever has no citizenship is to be able to live in Germany only as a guest, and must be under the authority of legislation for foreigners.

6) The right to determine matters concerning administration and law belongs only to the citizen. Therefore we demand that every public office, of any sort whatsoever, whether in the Reich, the county or municipality, be filled only by citizens. We combat the corrupting parliamentary economy, office-holding only according to party inclinations without consideration of character or abilities.

7) We demand that the state be charged first with providing the opportunity for a livelihood and way of life for the citizens. If it is impossible to sustain the total population of the State, then the members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich.

8) Any further immigration of non-citizens is to be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans, who have immigrated to Germany since the 2 August 1914, be forced immediately to leave the Reich.

9) All citizens must have equal rights and obligations.

10) The first obligation of every citizen must be to work both spiritually and physically. The activity of individuals is not to counteract the interests of the universality, but must have its result within the framework of the whole for the benefit of all.

Consequently we demand:

11) Abolition of unearned (work and labour) incomes. Breaking of rent-slavery.

12) In consideration of the monstrous sacrifice in property and blood that each war demands of the people, personal enrichment through a war must be designated as a crime against the people. Therefore we demand the total confiscation of all war profits.

13) We demand the nationalization of all (previous) associated industries (trusts).

14) We demand a division of profits of all heavy industries.

15) We demand an expansion on a large scale of old age welfare.

16) We demand the creation of a healthy middle class and its conservation, immediate communalization of the great warehouses and their being leased at low cost to small firms, the utmost consideration of all small firms in contracts with the State, county or municipality.

17) We demand a land reform suitable to our needs, provision of a law for the free expropriation of land for the purposes of public utility, abolition of taxes on land and prevention of all speculation in land.

18) We demand struggle without consideration against those whose activity is injurious to the general interest. Common national criminals, usurers, Schieber and so forth are to be punished with death, without consideration of confession or race.

19) We demand substitution of a German common law in place of the Roman Law serving a materialistic world-order.

20) The state is to be responsible for a fundamental reconstruction of our whole national education program, to enable every capable and industrious German to obtain higher education and subsequently introduction into leading positions. The plans of instruction of all educational institutions are to conform with the experiences of practical life. The comprehension of the concept of the State must be striven for by the school (Staatsbürgerkunde) as early as the beginning of understanding. We demand the education at the expense of the State of outstanding intellectually gifted children of poor parents without consideration of position or profession.

21) The State is to care for the elevating national health by protecting the mother and child, by outlawing child-labor, by the encouragement of physical fitness, by means of the legal establishment of a gymnastic and sport obligation, by the utmost support of all organizations concerned with the physical instruction of the young.

22) We demand abolition of the mercenary troops and formation of a national army.

23) We demand legal opposition to known lies and their promulgation through the press. In order to enable the provision of a German press, we demand, that a) all writers and employees of the newspapers appearing in the German language be members of the race: b) non-German newspapers be required to have the express permission of the

State to be published. They may not be printed in the German language:
c) Non-Germans are forbidden by law any financial interest in German publications, or any influence on them, and as punishment for violations the closing of such a publication as well as the immediate expulsion from the Reich of the non-German concerned. Publications which are counter to the general good are to be forbidden. We demand legal prosecution of artistic and literary forms which exert a destructive influence on our national life, and the closure of organizations opposing the above made demands.

24) We demand freedom of religion for all religious denominations within the state so long as they do not endanger its existence or oppose the moral senses of the germanic race. The Party as such advocates the standpoint of a positive Christianity without binding itself confessionally to any one denomination. It combats the Jewish-materialistic spirit within and around us, and is convinced that a lasting recovery of our nation can only succeed from within on the framework: common utility precedes individual utility.

25) For the execution of all of this we demand the formation of a strong central power in the Reich. Unlimited authority of the central parliament over the whole Reich and its organizations in general. The forming of state and profession chambers for the execution of the laws made by the Reich within the various states of the confederation. The leaders of the Party promise, if necessary by sacrificing their own lives, to support by the execution of the points set forth above without consideration.

Adolf Hitler proclaimed the following explanation for this program on the 13 April 1928:

EXPLANATION

Regarding the false interpretations of Point 17 of the program of the NSDAP on the part of our opponents, the following definition is necessary:

"Since the NSDAP stands on the platform of private ownership it happens that the passage" gratuitous expropriation concerns only the creation of legal opportunities to expropriate if necessary, land which has been illegally acquired or is not administered from the view-point of the national welfare. This is directed primarily against the Jewish land-speculation companies.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1708-PS

19 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1708-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

R.S.H.A.
IV B I

Berlin 12 May 1941

H1110 - 0064

To all

Staatspolizei-leit-stellen

For Information - The SD-Leit-Abschnitten
The Inspekteuren der Sipo/SD

Concerning: The Study and Treatment of Church Politics

The Chief of the R.S.H.A. has issued an order, which is to come into immediate operation, in which the Sipo and SD Study and Treatment of Church Politics, which has hitherto been divided between the SD-Abschnitte and Stapostellon, shall now be taken over entirely by the Stapostellen. (see the plan for the division of work issued by the R.S.H.A. on 1.3.41. In addition to combatting opposition, the Stapostellen thus take over the entire 'Gegnernachrichtendienst' in this sphere.

In order that the Stapostellen should be in a position to take over this work, the Chief of the Sipo/SD has ordered that 'Church Specialists' hitherto employed in the SD-Abschnitten, should be temporarily transferred to the same posts at Stapostellen, and operate the Nachrichtendienst (Intelligence Service in the Church Political Sphere) there.

On the orders of the Chief of the R.S.H.A., and after reaching agreement with the heads of Amts III, II and I, those 'Church Specialists' specified in the attached lists will thus be transferred from the SD-Abschnitten to the Stapostellen, quoted. Further instructions for transference or removal will be issued by Amt. I. Those Stapostellen which are unable to obtain any SD-'Specialists' must immediately train those of their specialists who appear most suitable for Nachrichtendienst work.

The Chief of the R.S.H.A. has furthermore ordered that 'Nachrichtendienst' files concerning Church Political Opposition, hitherto the property of the SD-Abschnitte should be handed over to the Stapostellen. However, material concerning Confessional influence on the lives of the people is to remain with the SD-Abschnitten. In doubtful cases the Stapostellen are to be given an opportunity of making copies or photostats of these reports.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1110 - 0065

Since it is essential that in this particular sphere the opposition should be kept under constant observation, with no possibility of loopholes, I am endeavouring to ensure that the change-over in organisation should take place immediately.

On I.VI.1941 all Stapostellen are to send in reports on the completion of the actual change-over of organisation, and, at the same time, draw up a list of personnel, giving the names of those 'Specialists' who, after the re-organisation, are doing executive work in the Stapostellen, and of those who are conducting the intelligence proper of the Nachrichtendienst.

I then intend, at the end of June, to summon all these specialists to an 'Arbeitstagung' (conference) in Berlin, at which they will receive important instructions for the carrying-out of their work.

Signed MULLER

Beglaubigt:
Kanzleiangestellte

(p.1 through 2 in original file)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

R.S.H.A.
IV B

Berlin 14.8.1941

To all Stapo-leit-stellen
Information: From the Inspectors of the Sipo/SD
Concerning: Conference of the 'Kirchenbearbeiter' (Specialists in Church Affairs) attached to the Stapostellen.

On 22nd and 23rd of September 1941 a Conference for Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen will take place in the Lecture-Hall of the Stapoamt, Prinz-Albrechtstrasse 8, Berlin SW II. Date of Arrival: 21.9.41. Uniform: Brownshirt and trousers worn with jackboots.

I leave it to the heads of the Stapo-leit-stellen as to whether they send those officials responsible for the entire 'Kirchenbearbeitung' (Treatment and Study of Church Politics) to this conference, or officials in charge of both the executive and intelligence branches (SD-members). In each case those taking part in the conference must have their names sent in before 10.9.1941, in order that accomodation may be found for them. Billetting-forms will be issued on arrival in Berlin on the 21st at the Stapoamt Watchroom, Room I. Passes are to be given up at the entrace of the lecture-hall at the opening of the conference at 9 hrs. - 22.9.41.

H e y d r i c h

Beglaubigt:
Kanzleiangestellte

Notification signed HEYDRICH of conference in Berlin 22 and 23 September, 1941 for church specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen

(Page 6 in original document)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Aachen, 8 October 1941

H1110 - 0067

Report of Hammes on Conference dated 8 October 1941 at Aachen.

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Notes on the Conference of Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen.

On the 22nd and 23rd September 1941 a Conference of Church Specialists attached to Stapo-leit-stellen was held in the Lecture-Hall of the R.S.HA in Berlin, in which 141 Specialists took part.

I. On 22. 9. 1941

1. The latest developments in the Church Political situation, and our outstanding tasks at this moment - SS-Stubf. HARTL

2. Sipo measures for combatting the Political Church and Sects, - Regierungsrat ROTU & Reg.Ass. HARNENBRUCH

3. Nachrichtendienst tasks in the conflict with Political Catholicism in the Reich - SS-Ostuf. KUNZE

4. Vatican world-politics, and our nachrichtendienst tasks - SS - Untersturmführer JAKOBS.

II. On 23. 9. 1941

5. Present conditions within the German Protestant Church - SS - Obersturmführer STILLER.

6. Treatment of the Sect problem, and the combatting of Sects -- SS - Hauptscharführer EHRHARDT.

7. World-Protestantism and the Oxford Movement - Nachrichtendienst work evolving from these subjects -- SS - Obersturmführer STILLER.

8. The problem of the Church in the Eastern regions, and Nachrichtendienst measures - SS - Untersturmführer WANDESLEBEN.

9. The present Nachrichtendienst problem of Freemasonry - SS - Hauptsturmführer KOLREP.

10. Summary of the most important points in the treatment of Church Political opposition - SS - Sturmbannführer HARTL.

In the absence of SS-Obergruppenfuhrer HEYDRICH, the Conference was opened by SS-Brigadeführer MULLER, who, after a short speech of welcome, and introduction handed over to the first lecturer. The most important lectures - those under I, items 2 and 3, have been noted down and filed.

The main aim and object of the conference has been to familiarize the Specialists as thoroughly as possible with their material, and, by stimulating their interest, enable them to fulfill their duties to the best of their ability.

Nothing of great moment came to light in the discussions. Finally SS-Stub. HARTL, also deputising for the absent HEYDRICH,

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summed up the most important points in the treatment of Church Political affairs. He summarized the culminating points as follows:

1. Avoidance of all sweeping measures and actions against the Church and its establishments.
2. Suspension of measures taken against monasteries/ convents, including "camouflaged" measures of this type.
3. Action is still to be taken as before in individual cases, but the R.S.H.A. is to be informed in each case. In particularly serious cases the decision of the Fuhrer will be sought.
4. Above all it must be ensured that the Church does not win back any lost ground. We must see to it that we retain any position won.
5. The greatest importance is to be attached to Church Political activity. Any material that is of the slightest significance, or could become of significance, is to be carefully examined. On the Fuhrer's instructions photostats are to be made of all documents seized, and other material of this type, as in such cases duplicate copies are in no way sufficient for the intorudction of decisive measures.

The "Nachrichtennetz" is to be fostered with the greatest of care, and enlarged through the recruitment of new V-Personen. Particular value is attached to contacts between Church circles and "Staatsstellen."

The lecturer closed with the following words:

"Each one of you must go to work with your whole heart and a true fanaticism. Should a mistake or two be made in the execution of this work, this should in no way discourage you, since mistakes are made everywhere. The main thing is that that the enemy should be constantly tackled with determination, will, and effective initiative."

(signed) HEINZE — Kriminal-Secretär

(signed) HAMMES — Kriminal-Kommissar z. Pr.

(The foregoing is a translation of pages No. 10 and 11 of Document No. 1815-PS)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Aachen, 26 September 1941.

Report of Regierungsrat ROTH's speech
before Conference dated 26 September 1941

H1110-0069

Sicherheitspolizei measures for combatting Church Politics and Sects

While describing the aim and methods of the Political Church in its oppositional activities, the executive measures which, in accordance with the Concordat, are at the disposal of the Stapo, were discussed.

a) Punishable offences and infringements of the law by members of the Church are to be submitted to the Kripo for processing. Nachrichtendienst evaluation, and the compiling of evidence for a final breakdown is the responsibility of the Stapo.

b) It has been demonstrated that it is impracticable to deal with political offences (malicious) under normal legal procedure. Owing to the lack of political perception which still prevails among the legal authorities, suspension of this procedure must be reckoned with. The so-called "Agitator-Priests" must therefore be dealt with in future by Stapo measures, and, if the occasion arises, be removed to a Concentration Camp, if agreed upon by the R.S.H.A.

c) Offences and crimes against the "Sammlungsgesetz" (Order to contribute to Party Funds) and the "Flaggenerlass" (Order to beflag Churches etc..) come under normal procedure. (A pencilled note states that this is not always so, and that it depends on the case in question).

d) The necessary executive measures are to be decided upon according to local conditions, the status of the person accused, and the seriousness of the case - as follows:

1) Warnung (Warning)
2) Sicherungsgeld (Fine)
3) Redeverbot (Forbidden to preach)
4) Aufenthaltsverbot (Forbidden to remain in parish)
5) Betätigungsverbot (Forbidden all activity as a Priest)
6) Kurzfristige Festnahme (Short-term arrest)
7) Schutzhaft (Protective custody)

The instructions for the application of individual measures are known. The following points must be remembered:

The Aufenthaltsverbot (forbidden to remain in parish) is very much feared by all the clergy. In one case a Vicar-General appealed to the R.S.H.A. for the lifting of the ban, and begged that they would rather place the priest under short-term arrest. The "Aufenthaltsverbot" is to be enforced in any case where the continued stay of the priest in his former parish is likely to bring about dissension and disquiet among the population. It should be applied, for instance, in the event of a priest returning from arrest, in order to prevent him from being feted as a martyr. Care must be taken that the measure is only enforced where really expedient (encumbering of another Stapostelle).

Redeverbot (Forbidden to preach) is intended chiefly as a

measure against itinerant preachers, and will only be brought against residential ones when they exceed their normal offices as priests, and preach much injurious matter.

Betätigungsverbot (Forbidden all activities as a priest) has not yet been applied, but is possible.

Schutzhaft (Protective custody). As already stated, in accordance with the Order issued by the R.S.H.A. on 24.8.36 the "Agitator Priest" is to be taken into long-term imprisonment. The technical execution of this lies in the hands of the Referat IV C 2, while it is IV B I's responsibility to present the charges.

Actions against societies are not at the moment possible as a widespread State measure. However, in cases where the Society has been involved in anti-state activity, or appears superfluous or undesirable, local measures may be applied. Small funds/properties may be liquidated. Funds may also be handed over to the NSV. In cases of activities against the State the only method is confiscation of funds. Proposals for "Declaration of Enmity to People and State" with the object of confiscation of property, are principally to be directed to the R.S.H.A., which works non-executively, and directs the necessary negotiations with the MdI.

Monasteries/Convents.
It is not expected at the present that they will be declared as hostile to the State. During the process of "Dissolution" it should be remembered that the Law of 10.2.36 suffices as a legal basis for the disposal. It is not essential that the Order of 28.2.33. should be quoted, and it will only be brought up if the Stapo measures are to come under "legal justification" (Betätigungsverbot 4).

Actions against Monasteries/Convents.
About 100 monasteries in the Reich have been dissolved. Various incidents which may be traced back to bad tactical procedure by Stapo officials, have lead to disagreeable consequences. Should the inmates of the monasteries put questions to the appointed officials, those officials must refer them to the Aktionsleiter (Officer in charge of the proceedings).

Churches are to be seized at the same time, but, if possible, should not be closed. As long as the confiscation is not absolute, any action which interferes with property, or causes any alteration to it should be avoided. The principle to be followed during the period of "Sicherstellung" is that life should go on within the framework of an ordered administration.

Further points made were:

Retreats, recreational organisations, etc., may now be forbidden on grounds of industrial war-needs, whereas formerly only a worldly activity could be given as a basis.

Youth camps, recreational camps are to be forbidden on principle. Church organisations in the evening may be prevented on grounds of the black-out regulations.

Processions, pilgrimages abroad are to be forbidden by reason of the over-burdened transport conditions. For local events too technical traffic troubles and the danger of air-attack may serve as grounds for their prohibition (One Referent forbade a procession, on the grounds of it wearing out shoe-leather).

There are no new regulations regarding the despatch of Con-

fessional literature to the troops, and the restrictions on Confessional publications.

Visas are always to be denied where the applicant cannot offer the excuse that he will dedicate himself unreservedly to working for the Fatherland while abroad. There are, however, possible exceptions. In principle the intention still holds good, that no foreign priest should enter the Reich, and that no German priest should travel abroad, above all, not to the "Auslandgebiet".

In the meantime the Church Ministry has adopted the view of the R.S.H.A., in which it was decided that Polish civilian workers and prisoners-of-war must definitely be separated at Services.

The R.S.H.A. requests that questions of policy should be submitted to them, but that, on their other hand, they should not be bothered with unnecessary inquiries. Above all definite proposals on how to handle the case in questions should always be given, and not just requests for direction or decision.

The immediate aim: The Church must not regain one inch of the ground it has lost.

The ultimate aim. Destruction of the Confessional Churches to be brought about by the collection of all material obtained through Nachrichtendienst activities, which will, at a given time, be produced as evidence for the charge of treasonable activities during the German fight for existance.

(signed) HAMMES

Kriminal-Kommissar z.Pr.

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(The foregoing is a translation of pages No. 12 thru 15 of Document No. 1815-PS)

DOCUMENT 1815-PS

"SECRET"

Excerpt from Note 16 concerning the Arbeitstagung (Conference) held by the Inspector in Dusseldorf on 25.9.41. (PP. 26, 27, 28.)

14) Cooperation between Stapo/ and SD in the sphere of Church Politics.

The study and treatment of the efforts of the Catholic Church in its opposition to the present State is, from both a communication and executive angle, the responsibility of the Stapo ('Gegnerbekampfung'). The treatment of the efforts of the Church, and their repercussions in the sphere of 'religious life' is, however, the task of the SD.

From this it can be seen that a close cooperation in the future within the sphere of the "Catholic Church" is especially necessary. It is the duty of the Stapostellen to inform the SD-Abschnitte of any general points to be observed during the course of 'Gegnerbekampfung', in order that the SD-Abschnitte can evaluate these facts from a religious angle. The SD-Abschnitte are to inform the Stapostellen of any observations which might be of assistance to them in their fight against the church as an opponent of the State. Gegnerbekampfung and research in the religious sphere must go hand in hand. The SD-Abschnitte must hand over to the Stapostellen those V-Männer who are working entirely, or for the greater part, in 'Gegnerbekampfung'. However, if mutually agreed upon, the SD-Abschnitte, who may still have a certain claim on these V-Männer by virtue of their work in the religious sphere, may retain one or another of them to continue work in this sphere. It is desirable, however, that the appropriate official attached to the Stapostelle should start taking over the direction of the V-Männer by stages as soon as possible.

The Inspector has asked for a general ruling from R.S.H.A. concerning the direction of the 'Kirchenreferat' by the Stapo offices, and at the same time expressed the opinion that it was not absolutely essential that the responsibility of this should rest principally on the executive officials. The R.S.H.A. has made a corresponding decision in which it shall be left to the Stapoleiter in every individual case to chose who should be entrusted with the general direction and control of the 'Kirchenreferat'. It is therefore up to the Stapo leader ("leiter") to decide, by the efficiency of his work, who is the more capable, and to appoint him head of the Referat. (Order of the Chief of Sipo/SD 18.9.41 IV B). The Inspector is to be informed as soon as possible of the subsequent decision.

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(Pages 26 through 28 in file)

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.1815-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reichssicherheitshauptamt

Berlin, 22 October 1941

IV B 1 - 2744/41 g

To all Stapostellen

For Information to:

a) The Fuhrers of all SD-(Leit)Abschnitte
b) To all Inspectors of the Sipo/SD
c) To the "Befehlshaber der Sipo/SD in Generalgouvernement KRAKAU"
d) To the "Kommandeure der Sipo/SD - KRAKAU, LUBLIN, RADOM, WARSCHAU.

Concerning - Present Conditions within the Organisation of the Catholic Church.

Enclosure - I Report.

Minute

I am enclosing a report on the present position of the Organisation of the Catholic Church. This report is designed to serve as a basis for:

a) The education of the appropriate Specialist.
b) To aid "Nachrichtendienst" activity.

The following directions must be followed concerning Nachrichtendienst activity:

1) If at all possible to verify that Bishops are using the papal nunciate courier to deliver their report to Rome, and vice-versa, we should be informed.

2) It should be found out which priests, members of Holy Orders, and Laymen are used by the Bishops to bring their reports to and from Rome. Wherever possible, attempts should be made to intercept this method of reporting through V-Männer.

3) If possible, the reports submitted to Rome every 5 years should be intercepted, especially when an opportunity arises in connection with Stapo action.

4) Where tension is known to exist between Bishops, the Bishop and Nuncio, or the Bishops and the "Instanzen" subordinate to them, this is to be utilized for Nachrichten purposes.

5) Since there are at the moment 13 Arch- and Bishopries vacant in Greater Germany, efforts must be made to obtain the lists of Bishop candidates.

6) If not already known, it must be found out with what particular department the individual Bishops are concerned, under the aegis of the Bishops Fulda Conference. Those Stapostellen in whose area there is a Bishop entrusted with special duties - (The Bishop of Berlin with Press work, the Bishop of Mainz with "Jugendseelsorge", the Archbishop of Freiburg with charity work, the Bishop of Passau with work connected with the Church in the Eastern regions...etc...) have Nachrichtendienst tasks of especial Reich importance.

7) Points discussed during the Diocesan Synodes are to be obtained wherever possible, and should be immediately submitted to IV B 1 at the R.S.H.A.

8) The following directive is given for local Nachrichtendienst activity -

a) In every case where a Sachbearbeiter attached to a Stapostelle has an Archbishopric in his area, he must have a thorough knowledge of the particular sphere of work in which the individual Referenten of the appropriate Ordinarists are engaged.

b) The Episcopal Chancery is of particular importance within the Episcopal Ordinariat. Similarly, and especially in the case of an "Action", the diocesan archives and the Episcopal secret archives are of especial significance.

c) The Deans are of particular importance to Aussenstellen, since they are described as the eyes and ears of the Bishop. Should the opportunity arise, the yearly reports which they have to submit to the Bishop, should be obtained and evaluated locally.

d) In order to ensure that the Nachrichtendienst organisation is as comprehensive as possible, an all-embracing Nachrichtennetz should be spread among the more insignificant members of the clergy.

9) It must be discovered which of those members of Orders, and priests of German origin are employed in important posts at the Vatican - other than those named in the report; we must be immediately informed of this.

10) The Specialists of the individual Stapo(leit)stellen have to extract the names of those Papal "Protonotare", Chamberlains, Prelates, and Chaplains who are officiating in their districts, and devote extra attention to them in the course of their Nachrichtendienst duties. Especial watch must be kept in order to discover to what extent they are employed as "agents" to and from the Vatican.

11) Reports are also to be submitted on those Theological students destined for Papal Institutes, and Priests returning from such institutes to Germany. Should the opportunity arise of placing someone for Nachrichtendienst purposes in one of these Institutes, in the guise of a Theological Student, we should received immediate notification.

(signed) gez. HEYDRICH

H1110 - 0074

Attested:

KLANN (?)
Chancellory Clerk

(The foregoing is a translation of Pages 31 thru 33 of Document No. 1815-PS)

H1110-0075

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1815-PS

Pages 1 through 2;
6;
10 through 11;
12 through 15;
26through 28;
31 through 33.

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2 nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1815-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

H1110 – 0076

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1855-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

Page 418-ORGANISATIONSBUCH DER NSDAP

"Bravery is valued by the SS man as the highest virtue of men in a struggle for his ideology.

He openly and unrelentingly fights the most dangerous enemies of the State; Jews, Free Masons, Jesuits, and political clergymen.

However, he recruits and convinces the weak and inconstant by his example, who have not been able to bring themselves to the National Socialistic ideology."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1855-PS

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt(jg) USNR 391590, hereby certify that 11 Oct. 1945. I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Number 1855-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT(jg) USNR
391590

H1110 -0077

TRANSLATION OF EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT
2349-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"The Myth of the 20th Century" by Alfred Rosenberg
Published by Hoheneichen Publishing House, München 1941.

"Der Mythus des 20. Jahrhunderts" von Alfred Rosenberg
Hoheneichen Verlag, München 1941

Page 215, first paragraph

"We recognize today that the central maximum values of the Roman and the Protestant Church as negative Christianity do not correspond to our soul, that they are in the way of the organic forces of the Nordic racially determined peoples, must give way to them (these forces), and must let themselves be re-evaluated in the sense of a Germanic Christianity. That is the thought behind today's religious searching."

Page 608, first paragraph

"A German religious movement which would like to develop into a folk-church will have to declare that the idea of neighborly love is unconditionally to be subordinated to the idea of national honor, that no act of a German church may be approved which does not primarily serve the safeguarding of the folkdom".

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2349-PS

3 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf O-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2349-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
O-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2351-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Page 1716 of
"The Archive" Vol 34-36, compiled by Ernst Jaenicke, Berlin. Edited by Alfred-Ingemar Berndt. Published by Otto Stollberg, publishers, Berlin, March 1937.

"Das Archiv" Bände 34-36, bearbeitet von Ernst Jaenicke. Herausgegeben von Alfred-Ingemar Berndt, Verlagsanstalt Otto Stollberg, Berlin, März 1937.

(Rosenberg in a speech on 7 March 1937 stated:)

"The education of youth can only be carried out by those who have rescued Germany from disaster. It is therefore impossible to demand one Fuehrer, one Reich and one firmly united people as long as education is carried out by forces which are mutually exclusive of each other."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2351-PS

31 October 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2351-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2352-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Page 1029 of
"The Archive" Vol 43-45, compiled by Ernst Jaenicke, Berlin,
Edited by Alfred-Ingemar Berndt. Published by Otto Stollberg,
publishers, Berlin, November 1937

"Das Archiv" Bändor 43-45, bearbeitet von Ernst Jaenicke,
Herausgegeben von Alfred-Ingemar Berndt, Vorlagsanstalt Otto
Stollberg, Berlin, November 1937.

(Kerrl said in a speech at Fulda, 27 November 1937:)

"We cannot recognize that the Church has a right to insure that the individual should be educated in all respects in the way in which it holds to be right; but we must leave it to the National Socialist State to educate the child in the way it regards as right."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 2352-PS

31 October 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2352-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590